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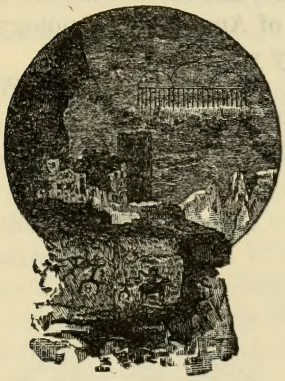
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
BULLETIN 162

GUAYMÍ GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

WITH SOME ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES

By EPHRAIM S. ALPHONSE



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
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Washington, D. C., June 15, 1955.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a manuscript entitled "Guaymí Grammar and Dictionary, with Some Ethnological Notes," by Ephraim S. Alphonse, and to recommend that it be published as a bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

Very respectfully yours,

M. W. STIRLING, *Director.*

DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.

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PREFACE

In February 1953, while conducting an archeological reconnaissance in the region of Almirante Bay, I had the good fortune to meet the Reverend Ephraim S. Alphonse at Bocas del Toro. In the course of conversation with him, I learned that he had prepared a grammar and vocabulary of the Guaymí language. He showed me the material that he had at hand, and on my expression of interest he volunteered to put it in shape for publication. This he did promptly, and shortly after my return to Washington I received the completed manuscript. Since it would not be practicable to attempt to change the method of presentation, I have decided that the material would be most valuable if published essentially as written rather than to make it conform to more orthodox linguistic forms. The phonetic system used is essentially that of the Spanish language.

Rev. Mr. Alphonse was sent as a Wesleyan Methodist missionary to the Valiente Indians in April 1917 after which he lived among them for 21 years and learned to speak their language fluently. Wishing to publish text material in Guaymí in furtherance of his work, he spent much time and labor in analyzing the language grammatically. Leaving his work in the field, he spent the next 10 years in Jamaica; he visited England and France and returned to the Guaymí in 1948. Since then he has spent most of his time living among the Indians.

A citizen of Panama, the Reverend Mr. Alphonse is to be congratulated for this important contribution to the study of American Indian linguistics. The Valiente Indians, whose dialect is covered by the present publication, live on the Valiente Peninsula, which forms the southern boundary of the Chiriquí Lagoon, and in the valley of the Cricamola River and adjacent territory. Toward the east border of the Valiente territory are the Murires, or Bogotas. Toward the west are the Terebes in the Changuinola-Sixaola River valley. Although the tribes inhabit lands only a few miles apart, they speak different dialects and are distinct in their customs and methods of self-government.

Guaymí, at the time of the conquest, was spoken in Panama from the Chagres River to southern Costa Rica and extended across the Isthmus from coast to coast. There is some evidence that it was also the language of the aboriginal inhabitants of the islands in the Gulf of Panama.

The Guaymí group of languages has been divided by Jijón y Caamaño, as reported by Mason,[1] into nine dialects: Murire, Muoi,

[1] Mason, J. Alden. The languages of South American Indians. *In* Handbook of South American Indians, vol. 6, pp. 157–317 (Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull. 143, vol. 6). 1950. See p. 182.

Move, Valiente, Penonomeñ, Changuena, Dorasco, Chumula, and Gualaca. Guaymí, in turn, is a member of the Chibchan stock, one of the major linguistic stocks of South America.

There is considerable disagreement among authorities as to whether some of the marginal groups in Costa Rica and eastern Panama should not also be included in the Guaymí dialects. According to Johnson:[2]

The situation in regard to the members of the Chibchan Stock to be found in southern Central America is deplorable. With the exception of the people in Costa Rica and the surrounding regions whose political and, to a considerable extent linguistic, affiliations were determined by Lothrop,[3] very little trustworthy information has been published. In the great work of Lehmann [4] there is to be found a considerable amount of information but, unfortunately, this does not stand up under minute analysis.

Material on the Guaymí languages has also been published by Thomas and Swanton,[5] J. Alden Mason,[6] Lucien Adam,[7] and Rivet.[8]

All of these studies appear to be based on the vocabularies of A. L. Pinart,[9] who visited the Cricamola River region south of the Chiriqui Lagoon in 1883. In short, no adequate study has ever been made of any of the Guaymí dialects. It is hoped that the present publication will go far toward filling this important gap. Pinart's material is based primarily on a vocabulary collected at the beginning of the 19th century by Padre Blas José Franco. Franco's manuscript vocabulary was published by Pinart in 1882.[10]

A small vocabulary was collected in 1850 by Berthold Seemann[11] and published by him in 1853. Such other fragments of information as are available, as well as the works referred to above, have been assembled and published by Lehmann.[12] Mr. Alphonse has also published two works in Guaymí text [13] and a general book on his experiences as a missionary among the Guaymí.[14]

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[2] Johnson, Frederick. The linguistic map of Mexico and Central America. *In* The Maya and their neighbors, pp. 88–114. New York and London. 1940.

[3] Lothrop, Samuel Kirkland. Pottery of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Mus. Amer. Indian, Heye Found. 2 vols. Contr. No. 8. New York. 1926.

[4] Lehmann, Walter. Zentral-Amerika. Die Sprachen Zentral-Amerikas. 2 vols. Berlin. 1920.

[5] Thomas, Cyrus, assisted by Swanton, John R. Indian languages of Mexico and Central America. Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull. 44. 1911.

[6] See footnote 1.

[7] Adam, Lucien. Examen grammatical comparé de seize langues américaines. Extrait du Compte rendu des travaux du Congr. Int. Amér., sess. 2, Luxemburg, 1877, vol. 2, pp. 161–244. Paris. 1878.

[8] Rivet, Paul. Les limites orientales de la familia Chibcha. Journ. Soc. Amer., n. s., vol. 12, p. 199. Paris. 1920.

[9] Pinart, A. L. Vocabulario Castellano-Guaymie, dialectos Move-Valiente, Norteño, y Guaymie-Penonomeño. Paris. 1892.

[10] Franco, Padre Blas José. Noticias de los indios del departamento de veragua y vocabulario de las lenguas guaymi, norteño sabanero y dorasque. *In* Coleccion de lingüística y etnografía Americanas, publicada par A. L. Pinart. Vol. 4. San Francisco. 1882.

[11] Seemann, Berthold C. The aborigines of the Isthmus of Panama. Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc., vol. 3, pt. 1, pp. 173–182. New York. 1853. See pp. 179–181.

[12] See footnote 4.

[13] Alphonse, Ephraim S., Translator:

Nun Kobobuye Jesukristo Kuke Koin Mateowe Tikani Nore. Toroe Kuitani Kiro Cipriano de Valerawe Ukaninteta Ngwe Griego Kuke Kone Jiyebiti. Cristóbal. 1924. (Guaymí and Spanish in parallel columns.)

Kuke Koin San Juanwe Tikani Nore. New York and Cristóbal. [1932.]

[14] Alphonse, Ephraim S. Among the Valiente Indians. London. N. d.

According to Pinart there were three principal dialects: the Move-Valiente, called the Norteno by the Spaniards; the Murire-Bukueta, called Sabanero by the Spaniards; and the Muoi.

Lucien Adam gives six dialects, arranged in two groups: Muoi, Murire, Sabanero; and Valiente, Guaymí, Norteno.

Thomas and Swanton point out that Adam's arrangement is really the one followed by Pinart in his vocabularies despite his preliminary statement as to three dialects.

M. W. Stirling,
Director, Bureau of American Ethnology.

June 15,1955.

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GUAYMÍ GRAMMAR AND DICTIONARY

WITH SOME ETHNOLOGICAL NOTES

By Ephraim S. Alphonse

BASIC ELEMENTS

THE ALPHABET

Vowels: a, e, i, o, ö, ó, u, ü

ö, a deep guttural *ö*
ó, more like *o* in "core" or Spanish "coro"
o̲, like *o* in "hoe"
ü, like a grunt with the air pushed up from the chest { ju---------- house; jü---------- spleen }
u̲, like the *u* sound in "brew"

1. a—as *a* in Spanish
2. b—as *b* in Spanish
3. ch—as *ch* in Spanish
4. d—as *d* in Spanish
5. e—as *e* in Spanish
6. g—as *g* in Spanish
7. j—as *j* in Spanish
8. k—as *k* in Spanish
9. l—as *l* in Spanish
10. m—as *m* in Spanish
11. n—as *n* in Spanish
12. ñ—as *ñ* in Spanish
13. ng—a deep nasal *ng* as in "sing"
14. o—as *o* in Spanish
15. ö—as a deep guttural *ö*
16. ó—as *o* in English
17. r—as *r* in Spanish
18. s—as *s* in Spanish
19. t—as *t* in Spanish
20. u—as *u* in Spanish
21. ü—as *u* in French
22. w—as *ui* in Spanish
23. y—as *y* in Spanish

THE SYLLABLE

1. Words are divided between a vowel and a consonant.

Ngo-bo, God
ngo-tri, root

2. When the *ng* sound precedes a vowel, the vowel must be pronounced as though it has an *n* attached.

ngongo, daughter: ngo-ngo—the first *o* is pronounced *ngyon*, not *ngo*
ngo-mi—pronounced *ngonmi*

PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight principal parts of speech.

I. Nouns

(1) Names of things—jo (rock)
(2) Names of persons—Óchoró
(3) Names of places—Nútibi

II. Pronouns

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

(1) Ti, I
(2) mo, you
(3) niara, he

III. Adjectives

A word that describes a noun is called an Adjective.

brare wenye, white man
kri notare, dry tree

IV. Verbs

A word that expresses being or action is a Verb.

tau, to be
mete, to strike
miti, struck

V. Adverbs

An Adverb is a word that modifies a verb to tell how the action was performed.

mete dibí, strike hard
mete doko, strike easy

VI. Prepositions (postpositional terms)

A word placed at the end of a phrase and having the function of a preposition in other languages is called a postpositional term.

noin mo *ben*, go you *with* (go with you)

VII. Conjunctions

A word that joins one word to another is a Conjunction.

awane, and
Ti awane mo, I and you (you and I)

VIII. Interjections

An Interjection is a word that reveals excitement, surprise, wonder, pain, or affection.

ayyire (expression of pain)
jene! (expression of surprise)

GENERAL RULES

FORMATION OF PLURALS

1. The Plurals of nouns signifying persons are formed by adding the suffix *tre*. This suffix can be deprecatory if not used with care.

2. In the case of animals or inanimate things the plural is either understood or the descriptive adjective of quantity is used.

3. Pronouns change form to indicate number.

GENDER

1. The Masculine gender is distinguished from the Feminine by a different word, not by any change of sound or letter.

kwi nidan, cock
kwi more, hen
slota brare, boy
slota merire, girl
ngobo, son
ngongo, daughter

2. A baby girl_____ jukutari (or ucha) kain_____ urinate
A baby boy_____ ngintrain kain_____ urinate

CASE

1. The Nominative case with a verb in the present is used without any inflection.

2. The Nominative case with a verb in the past takes the inflection *we* only if the Nominative refers to a person or living creature.

3. The Objective case takes the inflection *ye*.

4. The Possessive case takes the inflection *we*.

5. The Vocative case is the same as the Nominative.

IDIOMS

N. B.

Brother: éteba, when a brother is addressing a brother
Sister: éteba, when a sister is addressing a sister
Ngwayé: brother, when a brother is addressing a sister
Ngwayé: sister, when a sister is addressing a brother

THE ARTICLE

1. The article *ni* is used either with the Masculine or Feminine of persons.

2. The article is never used with the Masculine or Feminine of any thing.

3. When used with any name other than that of a person, the article denotes possession and becomes a Possessive Article.

WORDS DENOTING GENDER

brare, man
slota brare, boy
doa, grandfather
bro, grandson
nurau, nephew
gru, uncle
merire, woman
slota merire, girl
moloe, grandmother
bun, granddaughter
nurau, niece
bi or bicho or meyéreta, aunt or any other older woman

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe or qualify persons; places; things; ideas, thoughts, or any other abstract concept.

1. bonuore, beautiful
2. bolore, round
3. bulekuo, bellied
4. koin, good
5. koin, clean
6. bolen, sweet
7. deme, gentle
8. koin, well
9. nuore, happy
10. ulire, sad
11. dobún, angry
12. kome, bad
13. kome, filthy
14. kome, unwell
15. kuaka, bitter
16. krubote, rough

PRONOUNS

1. Pronouns are words used instead of nouns, and they change in form to indicate number.

ti, I	nun, we
mo, you	mun, you
niara, he	niaratre, they

2. When a thing is inanimate or neuter, the form is "nokó" for "it"; otherwise the name of the thing intended is called.

VERBS

Verbs describe what is done or to be done, when an action is done, or how completely done.

Toke, strike	tokowuna, commands to strike
blitani, spoke	blitata, speaking
koroi, shall call	koroni, called

ADVERBS

Adverbs qualify actions and are generally the same in form as those that qualify nouns.

Toke bonuore, strikes beautifully
Blite kome, talks filthily
Tike koin, writes clean

PREPOSITIONS (POSTPOSITIONAL TERMS)

1. Words that show position or relation are prepositions.

te, in	menten, far	ken, near
boto, by	ñote, between	neo, far
boto, beside	koin, up	ben, with
timon, down	biti, upon	

2. These words are called postpositional terms because they occur at the end of the phrase they modify.

Ti noin mo ben, "I go you with" ("I am going with you")

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that form a link between one word and another and one sentence and another, etc.

awane, and
awane, if
ábukon, (so) that
asiañoa, whether
akua, but
áboto, or, by
noire, then

INTERJECTIONS

Interjections are words thrown in, generally to express (*a*) surprise, (*b*) sorrow, (*c*) fear, (*d*) disappointment, or any excitement

jotobala!---------- (to express surprise)
ea!---------- (to ask if anything is true)
umbo!---------- (to give overwhelming assent)
ye!---------- (to express scorn or doubt)
é kurré!---------- (to satirize)
ya!---------- (to express being satiated)

CAPITALIZATION

1. Write with a capital letter:
   (*a*) Names of the Deity, of persons, and of places.
   (*b*) The first word of a sentence.

NOUNS

VARIOUS KINDS

Proper nouns—names of persons:

Hecha, Neoleta, Nuore chi, Tuole, Hiti, Hichi, Bule, Okochi, Okuosi, Yuli, Siri klave, Sǫmana kingini, Jora, To dǫbu, Jirai mwe kudébu

Proper nouns—names of places:

No kri biti, Irikote, Mokonikote, Weanikote, Kearikote, Dobǫ brukuo, Obatu biti, Koko kro

Nouns referring to things:

kǫ, string
kö, oil
ko, name
ko, place
sǫ, moon
sö, tobacco
ju, house
ju, spleen
tǫ, mind

Nouns referring to ideas:

tare, love
tarere, love
jaduyere, hate
yaire, scorn

Nouns referring to a group of persons or objects:

ni, people
(jondron) bótoko, cattle
nitre, many people
ní kabré, crowd

FORMATION OF PLURALS

How names change from singular to plural:

(1) Add *tre* to names denoting persons to make the plural number.

merire, woman	meriretre, women
brare, man	braretre, men
slota, child	slotatre, children

(2) Proper nouns take the inflection *tre* to make the plural sense.

Ni Kearikǫbutre---------- The Cusapinians

(3) Common nouns do not change to form plurals.

GENDER

Names change to denote sex.

nidan, male mǫre, female

(1) Sometimes *nidan* or *more* goes with a name to distinguish the sex.

mtú nidan, boar	chibó nidan, he goat (ram)
mtú mǫre, shoat	chibó mǫre, she goat (ewe)
nibí nidan, bull	muala nidan, drake
nibí mǫre, heifer	muala mǫre, duck

(2) Sometimes a different word is used.

antalan, cock (kwi) mǫre, hen

NOTE.—Males of all fowls are distinguished by the word "antalan."

(3) Names used to distinguish sex of persons.

doa, grandfather	moloe, grandmother
bro, grandson	bün, granddaughter
dun, father	meyé, mother
ngobǫ, son	ngongo, daughter
ú, father-in-law	mé, mother-in-law

(4) Some names are common to a class.

dunmen, father (it also includes mothers)	kwi, fowl
dite or ditemen, relatives	nukuo, bird
moroko, relative, friend (male or female)	jondron kudébiti, things that walk, crawl, or creep
kukémuko, companion	nobokré, baby
slota, child	wau, fish
monso, child	uli, orphan
ni, people	daira, twin
bótoko, beast	kobǫna, father-in-law or mother-in-law

INFLECTION TO DENOTE TENSE

(1) *we* is added to any name if the verb is in the past tense.

Ti etebäwe ñebare, My brother said it.
Hechawe ñebare, Hecha said it.
Nibíwe bare, The cows did it.

(2) When the action is present or continuing the name is not inflected.

Nibi kite, The cows come.
Hecha kitrata, Hecha is coming.
Hecha kite, Hecha comes.

CASE

(1) *Ye* is added to a name when the name is the object of an action.

Gloria Ngoböye, Glory to God.
Hechawe biani mamaye, Hecha gave it to mama.

(2) When the Objective case follows the Nominative, or first name, the mark of the objective *ye* is dropped.

Chowe tata ñokoni, Cho cursed father.
Ngoböwe ko dotebare, God made the world.

(3) When two names follow the first name, *ye* is added to the last.

Tiwe kúnti biani Choaye, I gave a dollar to Choa.

(4) When the preposition is expressed in a sentence carrying three names, *ye* is omitted.

Niarawe nu mentani dokuo te, He dog struck head in (on).

(5) *e* and *we* are used with names to show possession.

Toro ne tatawe, This book is father's.

(6) *e* is used when the name ends in the vowel *i*.

Toro Ishbili-e, This book is Ishbili's.

(7) When, however, two or more names occur in a sentence where possession is denoted, the possessing name takes no inflection.

Tiwe Ishbili toroe biani iwe, I gave him Ishbili's book.

(8) When a name is used in direct address, the name does not change.

Hecha! kumu ne denye---------- Hecha, take these two dollars.
Meri! dre noaine tiwe mo ben?------ Woman, what have I to do with thee?

PRONOUNS

A word used in place of the name of a person or thing is called a Pronoun.

DECLENSION OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

First Person Singular:

ti, tie, tiwe, te----------	Nominative--------	I
tiwe, ja, jawe, ti----------	Possessive----------	my
ti, tie, jae, tiye----------	Objective----------	me
tie----------	Dative----------	me

First Person Plural:		
nun, nunwen	Nominative	we
nunwen, ni, niwe	Possessive	ours, us
nun, nunyen	Objective	us
nie	Dative	us
Second Person Singular:		
mo, moe, mowe	Nominative	you
mo, mowe, mon, jan, ja	Possessive	your
mo, moe, moye	Objective	you
moe	Dative	you
Second Person Plural:		
munwen, mun	Nominative	you
mun, munwen, ja	Possessive	your
mun, munyen	Objective	you
munyen, mun, munen	Dative	you
Third Person Singular:		
niara, niarawe, iwe, kwe	Nominative	he, she, or it
niarae, niaraye, iwe	Objective	him, her
niara, kwe, niarawe, iwe	Possessive	his, hers
iwe, niaraye, jae	Dative	him, her
Third Person Plural:		
niaratre, niaratrewe, iwetre	Nominative	
niaratreye, iwetreye	Objective or Accusative	
niaratrewe, kwetre, iwetre	Possessive or Genitive	
niaratreye, iwetre	Dative	

HOW TO USE PRONOUNS

1. The Nominatives *tiwe* and *te* are used alternatively with verbs of the past tense.

Tiwe ñebare or te ñebare, I said

2. *Ti* is used with all verbs in the present or in the future tense.

Ti tau blite, I am speaking.
Ti dikiai jétebe, I shall go tomorrow.

3. The Nominative *tie* is used with verbs in the present, the verb always preceding.

Gare tie mo tau nete, I know you are here.
Mo gare tie, I know you.

4. The Genitive or Possessive *tiwe* is used when it is separated from the noun by a verb or an adjective or when a noun is not expressed.

Toro ne tiwe, This book is mine.
Ne tiwe, This is mine.
Toroe drune ne tiwe, This black book is mine.

5. The Possessive *ti* is used when it precedes a noun.

ti toroe, my book
ti uyae ulire, my soul is sad

6. *Ja* is interchangeable with any of the Pronouns.

Ti noin ja konti, I am going to my place.
Ti ja gare kaibe, I know myself alone. (It becomes reflexive.)
Ti bike ja toroe denye, I am (going to) taking my book.
Mo bike ja toroe denye, You are (going or about) to take your book.
Niara bike ja toroe denye, He is (going) to take his book.

7. *Ja* follows its antecedent in number and person. If the preceding pronoun is *niara,* then the *ja* is equal to *he.*

8. The pronoun *kwe* is interchangeable with *niara* or *iwe.*

kwe ñebare, He said it
or
iwe ñebare, He said it.

9. *Kwe* denotes possession in a special way.

Toro ne kwe, This is his book.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

1. The Reflexive Pronoun *jeñe* is used with the form *tiwe,* as in tiwe jeñe—my own.

2. *Ara* is equal to *self* and is used with any pronoun or noun.

Ti ara, I myself
Mo ara, you yourself
Niara ara, he himself

NOTE.—*Ni* is equal to "that person" and when *ara* is added it becomes "that person himself" for "he."

3. *Aule* is equal to any of the reflexive pronouns in this language. It sometimes is pronounced *akule* and *awe.*

Aule, akule, or *awe* agrees with any pronoun used as its antecedent.

Niarawe biama aule tie, He gave it to me himself.
Meri awe dini, She took it herself.

EXAMPLES OF USAGES OF PRONOUNS

1. Ti éteba tiwe jeñe ngontani, My own (brother or sister) is dead.
2. Niara dun jeñe jataba, His own father came.
3. Ti dabá ne noaine awe, I can do this myself.
4. Tie gare, ti étaba dababa ñere, I know my brother would tell me.
5. Toro ne tiwe bori koin mowe ngwon, This book of mine is cleaner (or better) than yours.
6. Tiwe (or te) ñebare moe, niara ñakare dababa mo nókwite, I told you he would not deceive you.
7. Nun ñan dabá dure niara boto, We cannot fight against him.
8. Mun ñakare ja mike ni ngwore-ja-boto-juturie erere, You shall not be as the hypocrites.
9. Ju ne kwe kua niara biama ni se, This is his house but he gave it to that one (man or person).
10. Ti ñakare dabá ja kwite awane kaintote awule, I cannot repent and believe of myself.
11. Ti étaba tiwe jeñe ne jaduyere ti ben, My own brother hates me.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

1. The Demonstrative pronouns are:

ne	this or these
ye	that or those
noko	that or those
se	that or those
drewe	that or those
iti	one (if it refers to a person)

2. When a question is asked, the inflection *raya* is added.

ne, neraya?	Is this it? or he?
nokoraya?	Is that it? or he?

3. When the antecedent of the Demonstrative *one* is not referring to person, then the form must be according to the numeral form of the antecedent.

krati—one (the form used for numbering cattle)
Krati kite—One is coming (implies a cow or "one" of such a numeral form)
Krati ne bori bonuore se ngwon—This one is more beautiful than that (implies a cow, a horse, a goat, or any one thing implied by the speaker).

4. (*a*) Ñi ñakare, none *or* ítibe ñakare, none, when the antecedent or reference is to a person.

(*b*) In order to give emphasis to a statement, the phrase is:

ni nioe-ñakare, none *or* no one
or
ni ítibe ñakare, none *or* no one

5. The rule of the usage of all pronominal forms, adjectival or adverbial where quantity or numeration is concerned, is that the thing referred to must be according to the definite cardinal numeral form of the thing so numbered. N. B.—See cardinal numeral forms.

6. The indefinite demonstratives are ni, nise, iti, krati, etc.

Nise or ni ti kotaiba	They laughed at me.
Iti ñakare dabá ja ngubuore aule	One cannot save himself.

EXAMPLES

1. Monso ne bori dite se ngwon, This boy is stronger than that.
2. Ne koin se ngwon, This is better than that.
3. Ja tau mobe bori koin wenyan ngwon: ne ñakare dabá ni mike nuore se errere—Health is better than money (wealth): this cannot give (make) happiness as that.
4. Guetá noin ni kaintori dé dare kaintori nore, gare ni seye—Death follows life as night follows day, they know.
5. Mowe ja koboye ngubuobare, ne be ngrobe ti dibebare moe—That you keep your promise, this was all I asked.
6. Toro nokó wen tie, ne mikete ja konti—Bring me that book, leave this where it is.
7. Ni iti Juan ñeta kowe jamoroko tö iwe ye yudabare, ayé jamoroko metre—One John helped his friend in what he wanted, he was a friend indeed.

RELATIVE OR CONJUNCTIVE PRONOUNS

MASCULINE OR FEMININE

Nominative:	niré *or* niréwe	who
Genitive:	niré, niréwe, ja, nie	whose
Accusative:	ne nie, niréye, nie	whom
Dative:	niréye	whom

NEUTER

Nominative:	drekua, medén	which
Genitive:	medénwe	whose, of which
Objective:	drekua	which

INTERROGATIVE

Nominative:	niré?	niréwe?	who?
Genitive:	niré?	niréwe?	whose?
Accusative:	niré?	nirébe?	whom?

dre? deré? or gueré? what? (neuter)

Examples

1.	Nié ti kaintote or nenie ti kaintote or niréye ti kaintote gare tie.	I know whom I have believed.
2.	Ngob*o* niara ben tare ne nie ja noente niara kuke ngubuore.	God loves those who try to obey His word.
3.	Gloria Ngob*oye* niré tokorae tau koin	Glory to God Whose seat is on high.
4.	Nie dun ngontani tau nete	He whose father is dead is here.
5.	Nokó ara toani nunyen ye te	That is the man (whom) we saw there. (The pronoun is suppressed.)
6.	Ja dabá, dabá doin nie, nie ye dabá kuorobe.	He who believes he can, can surely conquer.
7.	Muke (drekua) toabare kwetre koderi ara jataba toen koin.	The star which they saw in the east appeared in the heaven.
8.	Ne ju ara tiwe dotebare	This is the house which I made (built).
9.	Mo ara borisi ngontani ñö te	You are the man who was almost drowned.
10.	Ngobo̱ juye ara tiwe ja töye kwitani kukuore.	This is the house (church) of God in which I was converted.
11.	Niré tau blite?	Who is speaking?
12.	Niara tau niréye blite?	Of whom is he speaking?
13.	Niara tau niré ben blite?	With whom is he speaking?
14.	Niréwe ñebare mowe?	Who told you?
15.	Dre blitaita mowe?	What are you saying?
16.	Dre kodrieta mowe?	What are you talking about?
17.	Medén bori ngwe?	Which is more handsome?
18.	Niré toroe ne?	Whose book is this?
19.	Toro nokó niréwe?	Whose book is that?
20.	Medénwe ganama?	Which of them won?

1. Ne nie, drekua, and errere:

ne nie, that
ne nie, as
drekua, that
errere, as

Examples

(*a*) Ne nie dorebare Judios Reye tau nio? — Where is he that is born King of the Jews?
(*b*) Nenie konomane nunyen dukaba— — The man that we sought has come.
(*c*) Toroe ne mowe errere— — This book is the same as yours.
(*d*) Drekua mo tau konone tau nete— — That which you are seeking is here.
(*e*) Niara ñakare ni töboto mo nore— — He is not such a wise man as you are.

ADJECTIVES

PROPER

1. Adjectives make no changes in either number or gender to qualify any word.
2. Adjectives take *bu* to distinguish a class.

Ni Ǫrikǫbu slotaye— — A Tibobian child
Ni Iglébu toroe— — An Englishman's book

Sulya—	Spanish—	Sulyabu—	Spaniard (man)
Francé—	French (man)—	Francébu—	French (man).
Kusapinbu—	Kusapinian		
Mrusarabu—	Grapepointian		

DESCRIPTIVE

baliente	brave	ngonínke	coward
drune	dark	ngwenye	clear or white
bren	sick	mǫbe	well
ngan	long	ǫtochi	short
kri	big	kia	small

QUANTITATIVE

ere	much	braibe	few
kabré	many	ǫtare	half
ngǫ	whole	duore	some
jukro	all	chi	any
chi	little		

NUMERAL

1. Cardinals.
2. Ordinals.
   (*a*) The Cardinal numeral adjectives are 14 in number.
   (*b*) The Ordinals take their form from the numerals.
   (*c*) The form used for numbering an object is with reference to its shape.

INDEFINITE NUMERALS

1. ni jukro, all (men)
2. ni duore, some (men)
3. ni kabré, many (men)
4. ni braibe, few (men)
5. kri koin, many (men)

DEFINITE CARDINAL NUMERALS

1. Distinguish shape of object.
   (*a*) If round, use numbering with the *o* sound dominating.
   (*b*) If long or oblong, use numbering with *a* and *r* sound dominating.
   (*c*) If persons, use numbering with *i* sound dominating.
   (*d*) If bulky objects, use numbering with *e* sound dominating.

2. All numberings take *ti* for *one*, *bu* for *two*, *mo* for *three*, *buko* or *double two* for *four*, *riguié* for *five*, *ti* for *six*, *kugu* for *seven*, *kuo* for *eight*, *jonkon* for *nine*, and *joto* for *ten*.

3. After *ten* all numbering is repeated *ten* and *one*, etc. till *twenty*.

4. *Twenty* is *gre* and means *one score*.

5. After *gre* all numbering is *gre biti* and the repetition of *one* to *nine*.

thirty	gre biti krojoto	20 plus 10
forty	gre-ketebu	two 20's
fifty	gre-ketébu-biti kuojoto	40 plus 10

6. Every score is repeated as so many scores.

sixty	greketamo *or* three scores
eighty	greketabuko *or* four scores
one hundred	greketariguié *or* five scores

EXAMPLES OF FORMS

1. When counting how many times a thing is done, use *bati*.

bati	one *or* once
bǫbu	two *or* twice
bomon	three *or* thrice
bóboko	four *or* fourth
boriguié	five *or* fifth
botí	six *or* sixth
bókugu	seven *or* seventh
bokuo	eight *or* eighth
bojonkon	nine *or* ninth
bojoto	ten *or* tenth
bojoto biti bati	eleven *or* eleventh
bojoto biti bǫbu	twelve *or* twelfth
bojoto biti bomon	thirteen *or* thirteenth, etc.
bogré	twenty *or* twentieth

2. When numbering plants or bunches like bananas, etc., use *dati*.

dati	one	dokugu	seven
dǫbu	two	dokuo	eight
domon	three	dojokon	nine
dóboko	four	dojoto	ten
doriguié	five	dojoto biti dati	eleven
doti	six	dǫgré	twenty

N. B.—Note that in 20 the first syllable alone is attached to the 20. *bo* and *do* and so *kun-gre*, etc. for $20.00.

3. When numbering persons, use *iti.*

iti	one person	nikugu	seven persons
nibu	two persons	nikuo	eight persons
nimon	three persons	nijonkon	nine persons
níbuko	four persons	nijoto	ten persons
niriguié	five persons	ni gre	20 persons
niti	six persons		

4. When numbering things like leaves, use *kati.*

kati	one	kotí	six
kọbu	two	kokugu	seven
komon	three	kokuo	eight
kóboko	four	kojonkon	nine
koriguié	five	kojotó	ten

5. When numbering things that are long, use *krati.*

N. B.—Things like cattle, as well as sticks and snakes, are considered long things.

krati	one	krokugu	seven
krọbu	two	krokuo	eight
kromon	three	krojonkon	nine
krobogo	four	krojoto	ten
kroriguié	five	kro gré	twenty
kroti	six		

6. When numbering things that are round, use *kuoti.*

kuoti	one	kuokugu	seven
kubu	two	kuokuo	eight
kọmom	three	kuojonkon	nine
kóbọgwo	four	kuojoto	ten
kuoriguié	five	kuo-gre	twenty
kuoti	six		

7. When numbering moneys, use *kunti* if it is whole dollars—or if things are flat.

kunti	$1.00 *or* one flat thing	kúnriguié	five
		kuntí	six
		kúnkugu	seven
kunti	one	kunkuo	eight
kunmun	two	kunjonkon	nine
kunmon	three	kúnjoto	ten
kumbukó	four	kun-gré	$20.00

8. When numbering small coins, *menani* is used.

menani	10¢	menantí	60¢
menamu	20¢	menankugu	70¢
menamo	30¢	menankuo	80¢
menambuko	40¢	menanjonkon	90¢
menariguié	50¢	menanjoto	10 dimes

9. When numbering cloth, use *otoiti.*

otoiti	one	otakugu	seven
otọbu	two	otakuo	eight
otamon	three	otajonkon	nine
otábuko	four	otajoto	ten
otariguié	five	otagre	twenty
otati	six		

10. When numbering heaps, use *keteiti*.

keteiti	one	ketakugu	seven
ketebu	two	ketakuo	eight
ketamon	three	ketajonkon	nine
ketabuko	four	ketajoto	ten
ketariguié	five	keta gré	twenty
ketati	six		

11. When numbering days, use *koboiti*.

kobɒiti	one day	kobokugu	seven days
kobɒbu	two days	kobókuo	eight days
kobomon	three days	kobójonkon	nine days
koboboko	four days	kobojoto	ten days
koboriguië	five days	kobó gre	twenty days
kobóti	six days		

12. When numbering "hands" of any fruit or branches of trees, use *kudéiti*.

kudéiti	one hand of banana	kudékugu	seven hands of banana
kudébu	two hands of banana	kudékuo	eight hands of banana
kudémon	three hands of banana	kudejónkon	nine hands of banana
kudébuko	four hands of banana	kudejoto	ten hands of banana
kuderiguié	five hands of banana	kudé gré	twenty hands of banana
kudéti	six hands of banana		

13. When counting by spans, use *taiti*.

taiti	one span	takugu	seven spans
tabu	two spans	takuo	eight spans
tamon	three spans	tajonkon	nine spans
tábuku	four spans	tajoto	ten spans
tariguié	five spans	ta gre	twenty spans
tatí	six spans		

NOTE.—Use *biti* to join numbers.

tajoto biti taiti ..... eleven

14. When numbering by fathoms, use *ungraiti*.

ungraiti	one fathom	ungrakugu	seven fathoms
ungrabu	two fathoms	ungrakuo	eight fathoms
ungramon	three fathoms	ungrajonkon	nine fathoms
ungrábuko	four fathoms	ungrajoto	ten fathoms
ungrariguié	five fathoms	ungra gre	twenty fathoms
ungrati	six fathoms		

SYNTAX OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVE

1. The object numbered must precede the number specifying.

Ni gre kitrata ..... Twelve men are coming

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

1. The Demonstrative Adjectives are:

ne, this	nokǫ, that
ara, the same	ye, that
ne, these	se, that
	noko, those

2. When the Demonstrative Interrogative is intended, add *raya* to the word.

Neraya?	Is this it? Are these they?
Nokǫraya?	Is that it?
Seraya?	those?
Araya?	the same?

INDEFINITE DEMONSTRATIVE

3. The Indefinite Demonstrative adjectives:

medén erere, any
Ni medén erere dabá noaine—Any one can do it
ni iti, a certain
ni sobrá, a certain one or that one in a deprecatory sense
ni duore, some
medan, other

INTERROGATIVE

4. The Interrogative adjective:

dre? what?
Dre toroe se? What book is that?

DISTRIBUTIVE

5. Itire-ítire; katire-katire:
   (*a*) To get a distributive, repeat the first of each definite cardinal numeral adjective.
   (*b*) ni jukro ítire-ítire, every (literally, all one by one).
   (*c*) meden erere, either.
   (*d*) *dre* added to the end of a word brings out the sense of "This is he of whom or of which."

Mubaidre ne	This is the first-born.
Ti judre ne	This is the house of which (*or* This is my sister-in-law of which).
Ti dundre ne	This is my father *or* uncle.

ARTICLES

1. Each unit of the definite cardinal numeral adjective is equal to the Article *a* or *an*.

   (*a*) kwi kuati, a chicken (because chicken is "kuati, kubu," etc. when being numbered.) (See forms of numbering, pp. 13–15.)
   (*b*) kunti, a dollar.

2. The article *ni* is equal to *an* or *a* if the reference is to persons. When *ni* is used with objects other than persons it gives a pronoun meaning *we* or *us*.

3. *Ni* precedes all adjectives which refer to persons when the noun is suppressed.

ni díun, the wicked
ni koin, the good
ni krire, the just
ni bori, the great
ning nganten, the dead

(*a*) But *ni konsenta* is not said for "the forest"—simply say "konsenta."

(*b*) When *ni* is added to an inanimate thing it denotes possession.

ni lamarae, our, your, or their lamp.
ni jutoe, our city.

(*c*) When the word following *ni* begins with a guttural nasal sound, then *ni* becomes *ning*.

4. The Article is omitted when abstract ideas are implied.

bokoi díun, an evil spirit
kuke blǫ, evil news

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

1. There are two Degrees of Comparison: (*a*) Positive and (*b*) Comparative

(*a*) The Positive denotes the thing as it is.

(*b*) The Comparative denotes the thing in its higher form.

2. The word *bori* is the mark of the Comparative.

3. To get a Superlative idea, add *bitita* to *bori*, which means "over and above":

koin, good; bori koin, better; bori bitita koin, best

Positive	*Comparative*
chi, small	bori chi, smaller
ngnimo, shallow	bori ngnimo, shallower
baliente, brave	bori baliente, braver
ngire, hot	bori ngire, hotter

VOCABULARY

kuore, free	metre, true	nuore, happy
nǫtare, dry	kome, bad	trore, bright
menten, far	kia, little	krubote, fierce
bolen, nice	jome, tame	bonuore, beautiful
muriere, jealous	ngwarobo, idle	mane, sweet
kri, big	bolore, round	kuatare, flat

EXAMPLES

1. Ni iglebuwe blitabare ti ben—An Englishman spoke to me.

2. Kurá dobún gotobitibare slota bori baliente ben kodrunente—A fierce tiger met a (braver) very brave boy in the night (dark).

3. Niarawe brete ngọ biama tie, ñọ chi, díkima ọtare, akua sukara ñan chi, ngri ñan chi—He gave me a whole bread (loaf of bread), a little water, a half of banana, but no sugar or meat.

4. Ni jukra bikadre bori, akua ni braibe bori é—All men would be great, but only a few are really so.

5. Slota duore kome, kabré dfun, akua bori kabré koin—Some children are bad many are wicked, but very many (most) are good.

USAGE OF NUMERALS

6. Weyain *kunti* namani tie, ti tönamani kiteko *boriguié* kore, akua moró wanre ji ngrabare, ni durubonko konti, te koko *kubu* koani, tiwe kuosoba ngitrá biti, *nimo* jantani, morọ bonkon krobogo biama tie, kriko kọbu te, miniante duon te, jondron morọra ye namani debé tie, ti janamaninta tote ñọ kudé kromon te ta—I had a dollar, I wanted to spend it five times, but at length I came to the shopman's place. I found two coconuts, I husked them with a machete. Three persons met me and gave me four plantains in two leaves wrapped in a cloth. Having enough food, I returned, crossing three streams.

NOTE.—Seven different numerals are used.

7. Slota brare ne, meri ye, nitre nokọ awane chiwitre sé toata kore waire—This boy, that girl, those fellows, and these foreigners are always seen together.

8. Ni Ngobọwe tau nuore ja gwirete, bori nuore ja (Ngobö preyasie) juye te awane bori bitita dobö koe te—The man of God is happy at home, happier in God's house, and happiest in the grave.

ADVERBS

THE SIMPLE ADVERBS

1. Of Quality or Manner.

krọro, so
batoreko, slowly
bonuore, beautifully

N. B.—Some adverbs are used in the same descriptive adjectival form as the descriptive adjective.

2. Therefore: Words do not change forms for Adverbs.

Meri ken bonuore, She sings beautifully.

3. Of Quantity or Degree.

The descriptive intensity word *bori* tells the quantity.

bori, very	chitanli, tinily (very little)
borisi, almost	bren chitanli, small illness (not very sick)

4. Of Number.

(*a*) The first form of each definite Number or Numeral Adjective is also an adverbial form of number.

bati, once
bọbu, twice

(*b*) kaibe, singly or alone
(*c*) kuatire kuatire---------- one by one (if this is of round things), etc.
(*d*) kobǫitire kobǫitire---------- day by day
(*e*) mantrán daire---------- the whole day
(*f*) mantran jétebe---------- daily

5. Of Time.

kone, first
kena, before time
kobǫi, soon
bitín, lately
kira, long ago
búkube, suddenly
dǫtro, quickly
kira, long ago
jétebe, tomorrow
bron, ready
daire, lengthily, long time
metare, today
biare, now
noire, place
noire dabe, immediately

6. Of Place.

nete, here
sete, there
kónime, near
menten, far
kúnkuore, upward
koin tubú, upside down
mentonkuore, far away
neo, far away
dúnkuore, in that direction
kodǫkuore, landwards (toward the river head)
motǫkuore, toward the north (the outside or sea)
jatǫkuore, toward the land
botorikiri, the outside (of a house or anywhere)
terikiri, inside (of anywhere)
jubore, outside (of a house)
koteri, inside (of a house)

7. Of Affirmation or of Denial.

jon, yes
ñakare, no
é, indeed, certainly, surely, truly, perfectly
ñan, ñaka, ñakare, ñanchi, no, never, not one whit
ñan-jon-yan, most certainly

INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS

1. Of Quality.

nio? how?

2. Of Quantity.

nuoi? how much? (of quantity, either of things like water or watery substances and money)

3. Of Number.

bomonkore? how often?
bobe? how many times?
kuabe? kume? krobe? ngrame? ketame? how many? (Depending on the definite Cardinal Numeral form of the thing which is asked "How many?" Hence, when we say "Ungrame?" we mean "How many fathoms?" since fathoms are counted "ungraiti.")

4. Of Time.

koniowane? niowane? konooira? when?

(*a*) koniowane?---------- when? (in the past).
(*b*) niowane?---------- when? (or at what time, or by what shape, manner, or form; or by what means).
(*c*) konooira?---------- when? (in the future).
daire?---------- long time?
dotroya?---------- quickly? shortly?

5. Of Place.

medente? where?
medénte? whence?

6. Distributive.

medén? which?

7. Of Cause.

nióboto? why? wherefore?
amare? where?

N. B.—The use of *debe* and *nibira debé*, enough (both of things and of action), *nibira*, enough (time to quit, or of having given or done enough), *nibira debé*, quite enough (for emphasis)

RELATIVE OR CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

1. Nióboto, why.
2. Medén, where. (It is the word *medente* with *te* dropped off and used thus: "Ko ne ara *medén* nun tau"—This is the place *where* we are).
3. The Relative or Conjunctive Adverb always requires an antecedent. The verb it modifies is sometimes suppressed.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

1. Adverbs are modified by the word *bori*.
2. When *bori* is used alone it is equal to most.
3. When *bori* precedes a word it modifies, it is an Adjective.
4. When *bori* follows a word it modifies, it is an Adverb.

Ti bori koin mo ngwon, I am better than you. (I am a better man, etc.)
Ti gare bori mo ngwon, I know more than you. (The quality of the knowing or degree.)
drékebe bori, faster (adverb).
bori dibí, harder (adjective).
dibi borí, harder (adverb).

LIST OF ADVERBS

Of Quality

bonuore, beautifully
batore, slowly
krubote, fiercely
dibi, hard(ly)
dibíre, forcefully, urgently, passionately
drékebe, swiftly
guorore, hastily
kome, badly
tǫboto, wisely
tiwire, secretly
ngwarobo, foolishly
gárobo, foolishly
nuore, cheerfully

Of Degree

borisi, almost (nearly)
chi ngwarobo, almost
chi, small
chitanli, little (or just a little)
debé, enough
nibira, enough
diká, too much
dikaruore, too much
jukro, all
ngrobe, only
ǫtare, half
kuoro, half
mini mini, little by little
nuore, happily

Of Number

bati, once
bǫbu, twice
bomon, thrice
kore, always
kore, ever
kǫre, last
mdán, again
kǫre, behind
kone, firstly

Of Place

kúnkuore, upward
timónkuore, downward
kronane, sideways
ngriékire, front ways
kónime, near
menten, far
neo, far away
ne kukuore, hither
se kukuore, thither

Of Time (past)

metare, today
jondeni, yesterday
muki, two days ago
madera, three days ago
mkoira, mokó } four days ago
nikié (ra), five days ago
ti (era), six days ago
kugu *or* kukiera } seven days ago
kuo *or* kuoira, eight days ago
jonkon *or* jonkoina } nine days ago
gre *or* grera, twenty days ago

Of Time (future)

jétebe, tomorrow
nóbunken, two days hence
morobo, three days hence
mokó, four days hence
nikié (ra), five days hence
ti *or* tiera, six days hence
kugu, seven days hence
kuo, eight days hence
jónkon, nine days hence
joto *or* jotoira } ten days ago
joto, ten days hence

Of Affirmation and Denial

Ñanñan, surely
ñan, don't
ñakare, no

jon, yes
é, certainly
ñanchi, never

Of Place

medente? where?

aye? where?

Of Quantity

Nibe? How many persons?

Krobe? How many things?

Of Time

koniowane, when
konooira, when

konooi, when
amare, later

Of Quality

Nio? how? bo nio?---------- How are (etc.)? How does it look?

Of Quantity

Nuoi?---------- How much? (What is the price?)

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

duorengwa---------- sometimes
ábukon---------- I do not know, doubtful, maybe I know, perhaps, apparently problematic, etc.
é kuré---------- Is that so?
umbore---------- Yes, man
Se nio bro di?---------- What is that?
ñan jon ñan?---------- of course
koin tubu---------- upside down
kuorire---------- the other side
kuorita---------- the other side, over the other side
mékera---------- long, long ago
kira---------- of old time
nio erere nio---------- in any way somehow
nakri, nakrita---------- over yonder, on the other side
nengwane---------- and then
dúnkuore---------- northerly, a little way off
jatori---------- backward, behind
ñote---------- between

PREPOSITIONS [15]

1. When "of" is intended it is involved in the noun described.
   niara ya kain koin---------- He is fond of play.
2. When "from" is intended, use *kon* at the end of the sentence.
   Ti deainko kon---------- I will take it from him.
   kon from (him). The noun or pronoun is understood in the preposition.

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS

te, in, into
ta, through, across
teta, through
boto, on or by
biti, upon or over or above, at
bitita, above or over
konti, at
ben, with
bitini, over
toni, under
trokiri, back
teri, behind
kone, before
kukuore, before (in that direction)
kroke, for (the sake of)
kisete, for. (Blite Ngobö, kisete ti tau kukénoin—"Speak, Lord, for I am listening.")
ken, near
ngrabare, along, beside
bore, around, along. (Tau meren bore—They are along the seashore. Janamane jo bore—They went around the rock.)
ngotoite, among
ñote, between
koin, up
timon, down
boreta, around
boto, beside
boto, against
koteri, inside, within

[15] What are named prepositions in other languages are in Guaymí properly postpositions, as they *follow* the nouns which they govern.

PHRASE PREPOSITIONS

to biti, after
teta, in spite of, across. (Used when a command is violated.)

CONJUNCTION

1. A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases, or sentences.

akua, but, through; awane, and; awane, if

(*a*) Awane is abbreviated *a'n'*, *a'n'e*
(*b*) Akua is abbreviated *'kua*

Ti a'n' mo, You and I
Ti awane mo, You and I
Mo noin 'kua batore, You are going but slowly.

2. Sometimes the Conjunctive is suppressed.

Ti dunwe toro ne tiwe ñere, My Father says this book is mine.

N. B.—"Mo" is pronounced "Ma" by the Indians of the Interior.

HOW TO USE THE CONJUNCTIVE

1. Kisete, because

Tiwe niara kuke kanitote *kisete* niara blte metre—I believe his word because he speaks the truth.
Sometimes *Kisete* is pronounced *Kisote;* but *Kisote* means "put fist on."

2. Awane, if

Ti noin a'n' mo noin siba—I will go if you will also go. (To make this clear depends on your voice intonation; otherwise it means only "I am going and you are also going.")

3. Asiañoa, whether

Ti tau kuore asiañoa ti todabá gare—I wish to know whether I am free or not.

4. Nane a'n', lest

Nomane batoriko nane a'n' ngitiékonti—She went slowly lest she should fall.

5. Awane, unless

Niara noaine awane mo ketete—He would do it unless you hinder him.

6. Kisete, since

Mun dabá noin kúnken kisete ñu nibirako—You may go out since the rain has held up.

7. Wane, when

To mikaninte ñgiwana kite koin wane—He left his bed when the sun rose.
Mo noin ti ben ti dukaita wane—You are going with me when I return.

8. Ngwon, than

Ti sribire mo ngwon—I (can) work more than you

9. Medente, whence, whither

Ti noin medente mo ñakare dabá nebé—I go whence you cannot come (I go whither you cannot reach.)

10. Awane, until; or *wane*, until

Mo ngubuoi nete (awane) ti dukaita—You wait until I return.
Mo ngubuoi nete ti dukaita wane—You wait here until I return.

11. Nióboto, why, wherefore

Nióboto ni duore jondron metre kaine jae ñan gare tie—I do not know why or wherefore some men despise truth.

12. Nio, how or where

Ni tau noin nio ti todaba gare—I want to know how (you, we, or they) are going. *Or* I want to know where you are going?

13. Kisete, for

Drore kisete janama k'buyen—He is gone to sleep for he is tired.

14. Ngomi, before, yet

Juye botete ti ngomi nuketa wane—Wash the house before I return.

15. Niokua, however

Ni riko niokua guetadre—However rich one may be he will die.

16. Biti, after

Moroko nikiani juke tokoni biti—He shut the door after his relative left.

17. Awane, yet; amare, yet

Ti noin nuore awane ti tote ulire—I am going happily, yet I am sad.
Te biama iwe amare tote korore—I gave him, yet he is begging.

CONJUNCTIVE PHRASES

1. noire wane ---------- as soon as
2. awane ábukon ---------- else, though
3. ñan awane ---------- else
4. awane ábukon ---------- if through
5. akua abukon ---------- but and if
6. ábukon kisete *or* kisote ---------- therefore
7. ábukon kore ---------- for this reason
8. ñan ñakare ---------- neither, nor
9. á *or* a'n' *or* awane ---------- either, or

When in English a word is connected by "nor" or "neither," use *awane*.

SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

noire awane	while, as
ñan a'n'	lest, *or* ñan awane ——lest
awane ábukon	that
ábukon kore	so, so that, in order that
ja kroke	if so be, *or* unless, in that case

EXAMPLES OF CONJUNCTIONS

1. Chikon awane Tikon ñakare dun gare. (*Awane* joins the nouns and the negative. *nakare* gives the sense of "neither" and "nor.")	Neither Chikon nor Tikon knows his father.
2. Anoin nun ben awane mo dabá niara toen.	Go with us and you will see him.
3. Ti noin akua ñakare dabá nemenye	I am going, but I will not remain.
4. Ti awane niara ñakare dabá noin	Neither he nor I will go.
5. Mo awane ti iti dabá noin	Either you or I will go. (Literally, "You and I, one must go.")
6. Kampana ngrukaninte noire a'n' nun dababa iglesia te.	The bell rang as we entered the church.
7. Murié namani ŋotoko ganin kwe	He perceived that the wind was lulling. (The conjunction "that" is suppressed in Valiente.)
8. Ye ñan dabá, dabá a'n', Ngobö ñan.	That is impossible unless there is no God.
9. Niara ti kómike akua ti kaintote	Though he slay me I believe (in Him).
10. Noire awane ti namani ñoke toroboto padre jantani.	While I was reading, the padre came.
11. Niara ñere kröro awane dabadre metre.	If he says so, it must be true.
12. Ti weyandre ti Ngubuoko, ñan a'n' ti neyete.	Lead me (my) Saviour lest I stray.

VERBS

1. Transitive:

mete, strike, hit, slap	tikeko, cut, shear
toke, strike, hit	guitéko, push
kite, throw, model, shape	joke, haul

2. Intransitive:

kabuyen, sleep	tokodre, sit
ngitiékonti, fall	murié joke, breathe

MOODS

1. Indicative:

Noin, to go

Ti éteba noin metare—My brother goes today.

2. Imperative:

Non, go

(*a*) Imperatives are formed by omission of a vowel.

Noin, non---------- goes, go

(*b*) Imperatives are formed by a change of last letter.

blite, blitá---------- speak
toke, toko---------- strike
korore, koró---------- call

3. Transferred Imperative:

(*a*) This is formed by the Imperative of the verb and the addition of the suffix *wunamane*. Thus:

toke---------- strike
toko---------- strike (imperative)
Tokówunamane---------- (I) command it to be struck.

4. Subjunctive:

(*a*) The Subjunctive is introduced by *awane* or any of the Conjunctive phrases.

Mo ñan dabá ñoke kröro awane niara namani nete—You would not speak so were he here.

5. The Infinitive:

(*a*) Verbs do not change their roots to form the Infinitive.

VERBAL FORMS OR GERUNDS

1. neñe, run
neyente, running
2. kite, to fish
kitara, fishing. (As in *wau kitara*—a fishing rod (or something to catch fish with.)
3. m'nkón, walking stick

4. Sometimes the verbal form remains in the Infinitive mood.

Ti toro tike (to write) drore---- I am tired of writing.
Ti ñoko kome gaire---------- I am ashamed of cursing.
Ti blitá ngwarobo gaire-------- I am ashamed of talking idleness.
5. Ti tau juben kain koin---------- I am fond of swimming (juben) or bathing.
Ti nain kobö kone---------- I am tired of sleeping.

TENSE OR TIME

1. Present:

Ti blite, I speak.

2. Immediate Past:

Ti blitani, I spoke.

3. Past:

Tiwe blitaba—I spoke.

4. Complete Indefinite:

Tiwe blitabare—I have spoken.

5. Complete Definite:

Tiwe blitabarera—I have already spoken.

6. Future:

tiwe blitai
ti blitai } I shall speak.
te blitai

The Immediate Past Tense is used when an action is done within the limits of a day.

Ti tori—I struck it (today, etc.).
Tiwe tokoba—I struck it (yesterday, etc.).

The Complete Indefinite is used for any action completely done without any qualifying.

Tiwe korobare—I have begged.

The Complete Definite takes *ra* to show that the thing is not only done but done "already."

Tiwe korobarera—I have called already.

VOCABULARY

1. mikani, made
2. jataba, came
3. mentani, struck
4. nebetaninko, disperse
5. miké nebeteko, disperse
6. doin, feel
7. jatadre, comes
8. nikí, fell
9. nankuama, flew
10. sribire, works
11. den, take, bring
12. nu, came
13. kukenoin, hear
14. öto, break (up)
15. kaintöte, believe
16. neaninko, torn
17. kabuyen, sleeps
18. wen, fetch
19. grukeko, trembles
20. ken, sing
21. kojuke, whistle
22. yen, play
23. noin, walking
24. juke, paint

USE OF VOCABULARY

1. Niarawe kringu ye mikani——— He made that box.
2. Ni jataba preyasie juye te——— They came to church.
3. Nu mentani ni sewe——— They (or that man) struck the dog.
4. Ni nebetaninko kuoro-kuoro——— They (or the crowd or the people) dispersed here and there.
5. Niarawe ni miké nebeteko kuoro-kuoro He caused the crowd to disperse here and there.
6. Ti ú doin tare tie——— I feel my spleen hurting me.
7. Kulebra jatadre——— The snake comes.
8. Kri nikí tibién——— The tree fell down.
9. Nukuo nankuama sete——— The bird flew there.
10. Niara sribire nete——— He works here.
11. Jo ye den tie——— Bring me that rock.
12. Juke ye den tie——— Fetch me that door.
13. Tiwe ne den jae——— I take this for myself.
14. Tata nu metare——— Daddy came today.

15. Kukénoin mun---------- Hear ye!
16. Ya öto---------- Break up the play.
17. Ti kaintote ja brukuo biti---------- I believe in my heart.
18. Mo duon neaninko kwe---------- He has torn your clothes.
19. Niara kabuyen ngwaka errere----- He sleeps like the dead.
20. Toro ye wen tie---------- Fetch me that book.
21. Diablú grukeko mo preyasíe ñere wane. The devil trembles when you pray.
22. Mo tau ken bonuore---------- You sing sweetly.
23. Merire tau kojukeya?---------- Is that a woman whistling?
24. Noin nete tare---------- Walking here is painful.

INFLECTION OF VERBS FOR TENSE

1. When verbs end in *e* the future is formed by the inflection *ai*. Drop the last vowel and add *ai*.

tike (*pres.*), tikai (*fut.*)---------- write, shall write
blite (*pres.*), blitai (*fut.*)---------- speak, shall speak
torotike (*pres.*)---------- write (a letter)
torotikai (*fut.*)---------- shall write (a letter)

2. When the verb is of three or more syllables, insert *ai* before the last syllable and drop the vowel of the preceding syllable.

trekete, break (*pres.*)
trekaite, shall break (*fut.*)
mikete, to leave
mikaite, shall leave
nguduyete, melt
nguduaite, shall melt
kiti, come, shape, model, trim
kitai, shall come, shape, model, trim

3. Some words change their form completely, but take *ai* for the Future tense.

ngitiékonti, fall
guitiaikonti, shall fall
neyete, lose
deaite, shall lose
nganten, die
guetai, shall die

4. When a verb ends in a consonant, it drops the consonant and takes *ai* for the Future.

ken, sing
kai, shall sing
dien, cook or boil
diai, shall cook or shall boil

5. The verbs *bien, krien, nien* retain the consonant *n*.

bien, give
biain, shall give
krien, pry
kriain, shall pry
nien, send
niain, shall send

6. When *o* is the dominant vowel or sound in a word, the Future is formed by the inflection *oi*.

toke, strike
tokoi, shall strike
korore, call
koroi, shall call
moröre, to feed, to eat
moröi, shall feed or shall eat

7. When *e* is the dominant sound in a word, the Future is indicated by *ei*.

dibere, to beg	ñere, tell
dibei, shall beg	ñei, shall tell

8. When *u* is the dominant sound in a word, the Future is formed by *ui*.

suru, blow	sukui, shall blow

9. When the combinations *ai*, *oi*, *oa*, are found in a word, the Future is formed by dropping the last syllable and adding *di*.

koböire, cause	juritaire, to get (with a view to return the thing got in kind and quality)
koböidi, shall cause	
noaine, do	
noaindi, shall do	juritaidi, shall get
duröire, to distribute	bokone, to possess
duröidi, shall distribute	bokondi, shall possess

Immediate Past Tense:

1. To form the Immediate Past Tense change the last syllable to *ni* if the word ends in *re*, or *ke*; to *ri* if the word ends in *te* or *ke*.

korore, call	koroni, called
torotike, write	torotiri, wrote
tike, write	tiri, wrote
blite, speak	blitaniri, spoke
guite, push	guitaniri, pushed
miké, put	miri, put
dike, sew	diri, sewed
dike, paint (face)	diri, painted

2. This form is used only when the action is not yet a day old.

Verbs of the Regular Conjugation form the Past Tense by adding *ani*, *ba* (*bare*), *ma*, *ni*, *mane*, *ra*.

munyen	cry	muyani	cried
mete	strike	metaba	struck
noaine (aux.)	do	bare	did
bien	give	biama	gave
kötaire	laugh	kötaini	laughed
wenye	carry	wenyama-wenya-mane	carried
gare	know	garera or gabare	knew

For the complete Conjugation of Verbs, see pages 31–37.

1. Some verbs make no changes for the tense:

nuoi, cost

This verb is used only in an interrogative sense:

Nuoi? How much it costs?

2. Some verbs are reflexives when *ja* is on the stem

jatikeko, to cut oneself.

3. The verb *nankwenko* means to "jump" or "spring," and *nankwen* which means "fly" changes to *dankwain* for the Future Tense.

4. The "Transferred Imperative" has a Future and a Past Tense:

tokowunain (command it to be struck).
tokowunamane (commanded it to be struck).

5. The verb "*niere*" meaning "wet," takes *nibi*, the auxiliary, to form its tenses.

6. Some verbs change their forms entirely:

ontonibiti, meet	gotobiti, met
nunenko, stand	dakrö or naninkrö, stood

NUMBER

1. Verbs do not change for Number:

ti tau, I am	mo bro, thou art
nun tau, we are	mun tau, you are
nun bro, we are	mun bro, you are
niara tau, he is	niaratre tau, they are
niara bro, he is	niaratre bro, they are
mo tau, you are	

AUXILIARY VERBS

1. dabá, will	4. dabá, can	7. toro, have
2. dabá, shall	5. dabá, must	8. noaine, do
3. dabá, may	6. tau, am	

These auxiliary verbs do not change form for number or person, but they do change form for Tense.

The Past Tenses of dabá, tau, toro, are the same, q. v.

Conjugation of Verbs

Verbs	Present tense	Future tense	Immediate Past tense	Past tense	Complete Indefinite tense	Complete Definite tense	Gerundial form	Transferred Imperative tense
Give	bien	biain	bini	biani	biama	biamanena	bianta	biawunamane.
Speak	blite	blitai	blitani	blitaba	blitabare	blitabarera	blitata	blitawunamane.
Feed	buke	bukai	buri	bukani	bukaba	bukabarera	bukata	bukawunamane.
Take	denye	deain	dini	deani	deama	deamanena	deanta	deawunamane.
Boil	dien	diain	diri	diani	diama	diamanena	diata	diawunamane.
Beat	doko	dokoi	dorite	dokoni	dokobare	dokobarera	dokota	dokowunamane.
Born	doredre	dorei	doreni	doreni	dorebare	dorebarera	dorêta	dorêwunamane.
Tread	dote	dotoi	dotiri	dotoni	dotobare	dotobarera	dototа	dotowunamane.
Weave	dotere	dotei	dotoi	doteni	doteba	dotebarera	doteta	dotewunamane.
Show	driere	drieí	drieni	drieba	driebare	driébarera	drieta	driéwunamane.
Hear	doin	jaroai	du	jaroani	jaroabare	jaroabarera	jaroata	jaroawunain (fut.).
See	gain	gai	gari	gaba	gabare	gabarera	gata	toawunamane.
Win	ganaine	ganain	gananiri	ganama	ganamane	ganamanena	gananta	ganwunamane.
Hang	gokököo	gökaiko	gokoni	gökoba	gökobare	gökobarera	gökötа	gokokowunamane.
Steal	goire	göidi	göni	goiba	goibare	göibarera	göta	göwunamane.
Cut	jatikeko	jatikaiko	jatiriko	jatikakoba	jatikakobare	jatikakobarera	jatikakota	jatikakowunain (fut.).
Hear	jaroa	jaroai	du	jaroaba	jaroabare	jaroabarera	jaroata	jaroawunain (fut.).
Swim	döröre	döröidi	döröini	döröiba	döröbare	döröbarera	döröta	döröwunamane.
Come	jatadre	jatai	nu	jatani	jatabare	jatabarera	jatata	nowunamane.
Draw	joke	jokoi	jori	jokoni	jokobare	jokobarera	jokóta	jokówuamane.
Bathe	juben	jubai	jubaniri	jubani	jubabare	jubabarera	jubata	jubawunamane.
Paint	juke	jukai	jukaniri	jukani	jukabare	jukabarera	jukata	jukawunamane.
Drive	juen	juain	juni	juani	juama	juanina	juanta	juawunain (fut.).
Lie (down)	juké	jukai	jukaniri	jukani	jukabare	jukabarera	jukata	juateawunamane.
Hold	ketete	ketaite	kitite	ketani	ketatebare	ketatebarera	ketateta	ketatewunamane.
Pour	keye	keai	kiri	keaba	keabare	keyabarera	keata	keateawunain.
Fling, Trim, Spin, Shape, Model, String, Wear	kiti	kitai, kiti	kitaniri	kitani	kitaba	kitabarera	kitata	kitawunain.

Conjugation of Verbs—Continued

Verbs	Present tense	Future tense	Immediate Past tense	Past tense	Complete Indefinite tense	Complete Definite tense	Gerundial form	Transferred Imperative tense
Cast (away) Lean	kiteko	kitaiko	kitiko	kitaninko	kitakobare	kitaninanko	kitakota	kitakowunamane.
Forget	koidikwita-dreko.	koidikwitaiko	koinikwiko	koidikwitakoba	koidikwitokobare	koinikwitani-nanko.	koidwikwitakota	koidikwitakowuna-mane.
Spit	kolikite	kolikitai	kolikiti	kolikitakoba	kolikitakobare	kolikitakobarera	kolikitata	kolikitakowunamane.
Search		koain		kuama		kunina	kononta	
Seek	konone	koain	kuni	koani	konomane	kuninanta		konowunamane.
Find	koen	koain	kuninanta		koambare	koambarera	koanta	
Slay Kill	komiko	komikabike komikai	komiri	komikani komikaba	komikabare	komikanina	komikata	komikawunamane.
Sweep	kosukŏko	kosukaiko	kosuru	kosukani	kosukakobare	kosukabare	kosukakota	kosukakowunamane.
Hit	mete	metai	miti	metaba	metabare	metabarera	metata	metawunamane.
Dig	moin	moain	muni	moani	moanba	moanina	moanta	moawunamane.
Bind Tie	mokete	mokoite	morite	mokoninte	mokoteba	mokotebare	mokota	mokotewunamane.
Make	mike	mikai	miri	mikani	mikabare	mikabarera	mikata	mikawunamane.
Sing	ken	kai	kani	kaba	kabare	kabarera	kata	kanwunamane.
Catch	kain	kai	kani	kaba	kabare	kabarera	kata	kanwunamane.
Eat	moröre	moröi	moröni	moröba	moröbare	moröbarera	moröta	morŏwunamane.
Cry Weep	munyen	muyai	muyani	muyaba	muyabare	muyabarera	muyata	muyawunamane.
Fly	nankwen	dankwain	nankwani	nankwama	nankwane	nankwanina	nankwenta	nankwawunamane.
Spring Jump	nankwenko	dankwain	nankwani	nankwama	nankwane	nankwanina	nankwenta	nankwawunamane.
Spread	nebeteko	nebetaiko	neberako	nebetaninko	nebetakobare	nebetakobarera	nebetakota	nebetakowunamane.
Stick Fasten Cling	nekete	deketaiko	nekoteko	neketaninko	neketakobare	neketaninanko	neketakota	neketakowunamane.
Run	neñe	neai	neani	neaba	neabare	neabarera	neata	neawunamane.
Hew Butcher Cut up Carve	netete	netaite	nitite	nentaninte	netatebare	netatebarera	netateta	netateawunamane.

Tear, Rend	ngeyenko	ngeainko	nginriko	ngeankoba	ngeankobare	ngeankobarera	ngeankota	ngeankotewunamane.
Lose	neyete	deaite	garite	neaninte	deateba, gatebare	deatebare	gateta	gatewunaniane.
Begin	nibira	mikai	niena	namani		namanina	tau	
Swell	nibitiko	dibitaiko	nibiko	nibitaninko	nibitakobare	nibitakobarera	nibitekota	
Send	nien	niain	nini	niama	niani	nianina	nianta	niawunamane.
Climb	nike	nikai	niki	nikani	nikaba	nikabarera	nikata	nikawunamane.
Grow	nirien	didiai		didiaba	didiabare		diriata	
Do	noaine	noain	niri	bare	noaimane	noainmanena	noainta	noainwunamane.
Go	noin	dikiai	niki	nikiani	nonmane	nonbarera		
Sow	nöko	nuru	nokoni	nökaba	nönkani	nönkanina	nökata	nokatewunamane.
Shrink	nointeta							
Bid	nomonouna	nomonoindi	nomononi	nomonomba	nomonombare	nomononbarera	nomononta	nomonowunamane.
Keep, Save, Guard, Preserve, Protect, Shield, Defend	ngubuore	ngubuoi, ngubuoidi, dubuai.	ngubuoni	ngubuoni	ngubuoba, ngubuobare.	ngubuobarera	ngubuota, ngubuoi.	ngubuowunamane.
Abide, Live, Dwell	nune	nunai	nuni	nunama	nunamane	nunamanena	nunanta, nunana.	nunawunamane.
Rise, Stand	nunenko	daikrö	dakrö	nunánkoba, dakröba	nunankobare, dakröbare	nunankobarera	nakröta	nunankowunamane.
Awake	nukengwote	dabaingwote	nurangwote, nibirangwote.	namaninguote, dukabangwote.	dababare	namanina, ngwote.	ngwoteta, gotota.	gotówunamane.
Leave	nemenye, toenmetre.	debeai, (ko) debeaiko.	nebera, (ko) miriko.	(ko) mikaninko	(ko) mikakobare	(ko) mikakobarera.	nebeta	debeawunamane.
Leave	mikete	mikaite	mirite	mikateba	mikatebare	mikatebarera	mikata	mikatewunamane.
Rot	ngutuyete	gutuaite	ngutute	ngutuyaninte	gutuyatebare	gutuyatebarera	ngutuyeteta	gutuyatewunamane.
Drink	ñaín	ñai	ñari	ñaba	ñabare	ñabarera	ñata	ñawunamane.
Say	ñere	ñeí	ñeni	ñeba	ñebare	ñebarera	ñeta	ñewunamane.
Tell	ñere	ñeí	ñeni	ñeba	ñebare	ñebarera	ñeta	ñewunamane.
Chide	ñoke	ñokoi	ñori	ñokoni	ñokobare	ñokobarera		
Swear	ñoke	ñokoi	ñori	ñokoni	ñokobare	ñokobarera	ñokota	ñokowunamane.
Curse	ñoke	ñokoi	ñori	ñokoni	ñokobare	ñokobarera		
Read	ñoke (toroboto)	ñokoi (toroboto)	ñori (toroboto)	ñokoni (toroboto)	ñokobare (toroboto).	ñokobarera (toroboto).		

Conjugation of Verbs—Continued

Verbs	Present tense	Future tense	Immediate Past tense	Past tense	Complete Indefinite tense	Complete Definite tense	Gerundial form	Transferred Imperative tense
Fall	ngitiékonti	guitiaikonti	ngitíkonti	ngitianikonti	guitiakontiba	ngitianinakonti	guitiakontita	guitiakontiunamane.
Ring	ngrukete	ngrukaite	ngrurate	ngrukaninte	ngrukateba	ngrukaninante	ngrukateta	ngrukatewunamane.
Shake	ngrukete	ngrukaite	ngrurute	ngrukaninte	ngrukatebare	ngrukatebarera	ngrukateta	ngrukatewunamane.
Shout Crow	ngwone	ngwonoinko	ngwononi	ngwononkoba	ngwononkobare	ngwononkobarera	ngwonkota	ngwononkowunamane.
Wring	kuainko	kuaiko	kuariko	kuaninko	kuakobare	kuakobarera	kuakota	kuakowunamane.
Bite Eat Sting	kuete	kuotai	kuiti	kuotani	kuotabare	kuotabarera	kuotata	kuotawunamane.
Turn	kwite	kwitai	kwiti	kwitani	kwitatebare	kwitatebarera	kwitata	kwitawunamane.
Wind	kwitete	kwitaite	kwitite	kwitaninte	kwitatebare	kwitatebarera	kwitaninteta	kwitatewunamane.
Work	sribire	sribiedi	sribieni	sribieba	sribiebare	sribiebarera	sribieta	sribiewunamane.
Blow	sukadre	sukai	suru	sukaba	sukabare	sukabarera	sukata	sukatewunamane.
Cut	tikeko	tikaiko	tiriko	tikaninko	tikakobare	tikakobarera	tikakota	tikakowunamane.
Look See	toen	toai	turi	toani	toabare	toabarera	toata	toateawunamane.
Behold	toen	toai	turi	toani	toabare	toabarera	toata	toateawunamane.
Sit	toke-tibién	tokoi	tori	tokoni	tokobare	tokobarera	tokota tibién	tokowunamane.
Shoot Strike Knock Fire	toke	tokoi	tori	tokoni	tokobare	tokobarera	tokota	tokówunamane.
Forsake Leave	toen metre	toandremetre	tunimetre	toanimetre	toaabmetre	toaninametre	toametreta	toametrewunamane.
Learn	Tóngitié	tóguitiaí	tóngití	tóngitiaini	toguitiabare	toguitiabarera	toguitiaieta	tótikaunamane.
Write	torotike	torotikai	torotiri	torotikani	torotikabare	torotikabarera	torotikata	torotikawunamane.
Inveigle Elope Write	tiké	tikai tikai —	— — tiri	tikani	tikaba — tikabare	tikabarera	tikata	tikatewunamane.
Fight	trimentoke	trimentokoi	trimentori	trimentokoni	trimentokobare	trimentokobarera	trimentokota	trimentokowunamane.
Break	trekete	trekaite	tririte	trekaninte	trekatebare	trekatebarera	trekata	trekatewunamane.
Flee	ngitié	guitiai	ngití	ngitiani	guitiaba	guitiabarera	guitiata	guitiawunamane.
Teach	tótike	tótikai	tótiri	tótikani	tótikaba	tótikabarera	tótikata	tótikawunamane.

Think				tobikaini	tobikaiba	tobikaibarera	
Fret	tóbike	tóbikai	tóbiri	tóbikabare	tóbikaibarera		tóbikata
Sorrow	tóbike	tóbikai	tóbiri				tóbikawunamane.
Grind	uké	ukai	uru	ukani	ukaba	ukabarera	ukata
Hide	uke	ukai	uru	ukani	ukabare	ukabarera	ukata
Love	tare	taredi	tareni	tareba	tarebare	tarebarera	tareta
Pain	tare	taredi	tareni	tareba	tarebare	tarebarera	tareta

Think	
Fret	tóbikawunamane.
Sorrow	
Grind	ukawunamane.
Hide	ukawunamane.
Love	tarewunamane.
Pain	

CONJUGATION OF AUXILIARY VERBS

N. B.—Will, shall, may, can, must_____ dabá
ought_____ dabá

Present	*Past*	*Complete Definite*	*Future*
dabá	namani dababa	namanina	dabai

1. To distinguish between "must" and "may," emphasize the last syllable of dabá.

Mo dabá noin_____ You may go.
Mo dabá noin_____ You must go.

2. When "should" is intended, the form is "dababare." It is then subjunctive.

3. When "dabá" is added to a verb that has its own Future, it implies a strong threat.

Mo toai_____ You shall *or* will see.
Mo dabá toen_____ You will see. (If I do not so and so, etc.)

4. When the verb which follows *dabá* begins with a consonant, the form is *dabai* to avoid a hiatus.

dabai toen. (Note above that when threat is implied the haitus remains.)
dabai gare, will know.

5. Sometimes *dre* is added to *dabá* when emphasis is needed.

Dabadre noin, may go, ought to go—must go
Dabadre noinya? Must he go? Ought he to go?

6. Add the negative *ñakare* to *dabá* for "cannot."

Ñakare dabá tie, I cannot do it.

Infinitive Mood:

Tau_____to be (pronounced "ta")

1. Different forms of Tau:

(*a*) tau_____ to be
tau_____ am
tau_____ is
tau_____ existence, being
(*b*) bro_____ is, are
(*c*) bi_____ is, am, are
(*d*) bike_____ am, are, is
(*e*) nibí_____ am, are, is

Examples of Usage

1. Ti tau noin_____ I am going.
Mo tau noin_____ Thou or you art or are going.
Niara tau noin_____ He is going.
2. Ti bro noin_____ I am going etc. (as for me).
3. Ti bi nikien_____ I am going.
4. When the sense is intensive, add *ra* to show the extent of the mood.

Ti bira nikien_____ I am about to go.

5. Ti bike or bikera nikien---------- I am going or I am about to go.

Conjugation of Tau

Present tau	*Past* namani	*Complete Definite* namanina
ti namani----------		I was.
ti namanina----------		I have been already. / I had been already.

Subjunctive Mood:

1. Add *awane* to *tau*

Ti tau awane---------- If I be (Pres. Ind.)
Mo tau awane---------- If you be (Pres. Ind.)
Niara tau awane---------- If he be (Pres. Ind.)
Ti namani awane---------- If I were, etc. (Past Ind.)
Ti namanina awane---------- If I had been, etc. (Com. Def.)
Namanina awane---------- (though) (I, thou, you, he, she, it had been, etc.)

2. (*a*) When the subjunctive sense is "should" instead of "have been" or "had been," use "dabadre awane" or "dabadira awane."

Ti dabadre awane---------- If I should be, etc.

(*b*) When the idea is Future, use "dabadira."

Mo dabadira awane---------- If I should be (there at that time, if "konti" is added).

Conjugation of Toro

Toro, have

Always put *toro* before the Pronoun or Noun.

Present:

Toro---------- I have
Toro moe---------- you have
Toro niarae---------- he has, etc. (same for plural)

Future:

Dabai tie---------- I shall have
Dabai moe---------- You shall have
Dabai niarae---------- he shall have, etc. (same for plural)

Past and Immediate Past:

Namani tie---------- I had
Namani moe---------- you had
Namani niarae---------- he had

Complete Definite:

Namanina tie---------- I have had or I had had
Namanina moe---------- you have had or you had had
Namanina niarae---------- he has had or he had had, etc. (same for plural)

Subjunctive Definite:

Add *awane* to all the forms given above.

For the Future add *dabai.*

Imperative:

Denye---------- have or take

The present Imperative changes to "take" instead of "have."

"have it"---------- "denye."

Conjugation of Noaine

Noaine, do

Infinitive:

noaine---------- to do

Imperative:

noaine---------- do

Future:

1. Prefix *dabai* or *dabá.*

(*a*) dabá noaine---------- shall do

(*b*) dabaí noaine---------- shall do

2. Change the ending *ne* to *di* for the Future:

(*a*) Noaine, noaindi---------- shall do

Immediate Past:

1. Change *noaine* to *niri*

Past Incomplete:

1. Change *noaine* to *noaimane*
2. Change *noaine* to *bare*

Complete Definite:

1. Change to *noaimanena*
2. Change to *barera*

Subjunctive Mood:

1. Add *awane* to any of the verbal forms.
2. For the Future Subjunctive, add *dabá* or *dabába.*

Conjugation of Neñe

Neñe, run

Infinitive:

neñe---------- to run

Present: 1st, 2d, 3d person, singular or plural number, *neñe.*

Future:

neai---------- shall run. (This is used for all persons and number.)

Present Indefinite:

Add *tau neñe*---------- am running. (Tau neñe is used for all persons and number.)

Immediate Past:

neani---------- ran or I have run. (This is also used for all persons and number.)

Past Indefinite:

neaba

Past Incomplete:

namani neñe

Past Complete Indefinite:

neabare

Complete Definite:

neabarera

Past Perfect Continuous:

namanina neñe---------- had been running

Imperative:

(*a*) *neñe*
(*b*) *dabai neñe*

Subjunctive:

1. Add *awane.*
2. For Future, add *dabaí awane.*

Conjugation of Kite

Infinitive:

kite---------- to come (also jata, dukáa, nuke, and jatadre).

Present:

kite, jatadre, dukadre

Future:

jataí, dukaí, kwain

Immediate Past:

ki, nu,

Past Incomplete:

kira, nura

Past Complete Indefinite:

jataba, dukaba, nukani, jatabare, dukabare

Past Imperfect:

jababa kite, etc---------- was about to come

Complete Definite:

jatabarera, dukabarera
jatabata, dukabata
nukaninanta

Past Perfect Continuous:

"Kite" changes into "noin" or "going"
namanina noin---------- had been going

Imperative:

Ékuere---------- come

Subjunctive:

Add *awane* to all forms.

Conjugation of Noin

Infinitive:

Noin, to go (singular or plural number; 1st, 2d, 3d person).

Present:

Noin, nikien, dikiadre, rikiadre

Future:

dikiaí, rikiai, dikiaita (perfect)

Present Imperfect:

nondre, dikia

Present Continuous:

nonta, dikiata, rikiata

Immediate Past:

niki, janani

Past Indefinite:

rikiaba, nikiani, nonteba

Complete Indefinite:

nonbare, dikiabare, janamane, nomane

Complete Definite:

dikiabarera, janamanena, nonmanena, nikianina, jananina, nikira, nikirata

Imperative:

Non

Ari noin---------- let us go

Transferred Imperative:

1. Future: (*a*) Nonwunain
2. Past: (*a*) nonwunamane, (*b*) nonwunamaninta

Subjunctive:

For the subjunctive, add *awane* to all tenses.

Ti noin awane---------- If I go.

niara noin awane---------- If he goes.

Gerund:

non, going.

Examples

1. Ti dabá noaine Ngobö ti yudare 'wane. — I can do it if the Lord helps me.
2. Niara ne nie jondron koin noaine kore ñan ayé tare niwe kore. — He who does good always is not always loved.
3. Tiwe noaimane köre kisete ti ñan tǫdabá noaine. — I did it so because I did not want to do it.

4. Ti ki guo---------- I came just awhile ago.
5. Niki guo---------- He went just this minute.
6. Nikiani jondeni---------- He went yesterday.
7. Ekuere mo---------- Come here.
8. Non biare---------- Go at once.
9. Ti neai a'n' mo neai---------- I will run if you will run.
10. Niré dikiai nun kroke awane niréwe ti niain. Who will go for us and whom shall I send?
11. Mo nibí brenya?---------- Are you ill?
12. Mrö nibí tie---------- I am hungry.
13. Mun bí nikienya?---------- Are you going?
14. Ti di ngeyeko, ti tö ganinko kwe---- My strength fails, he broke my spirit.
15. Ti tau nete, ti nién---------- Here am I, send me.
16. Tiwe metawunamane moe---------- I command it to be struck by you.
17. Ti tau mrö juritaire moe---------- I am asking you for plantains (with a view to returning some later when my crop comes in).[15]

ETYMOLOGY OR THE HISTORY OF WORDS

(1)

1. We use the phonetic method in writing words.
2. We use marks or signs to distinguish important sounds.
3. Certain sounds are learned only by audition.

No symbol can distinguish between—

mö---------- horizontal
mö---------- horizontally
kö---------- a cord
kö---------- fat
ju---------- house
ju---------- spleen
sö---------- moon
sö---------- tobacco
ñö---------- water
niö---------- fire
niö---------- how
ño---------- paca ("cony," tepescuintle)
mun ---------- honey
mun ---------- you
mun ---------- a fly
trö---------- a shark
trö---------- (the) back or backbone
to---------- a mat or bed to lie on
to---------- coco (a tuber used for food)
tö---------- mind, conscience
tö---------- want, desire
ngi---------- worm
ngi---------- wood
ngö---------- whole
ngö---------- echo

[15] This is the sense, and all this meaning is involved in the word "juritaire."

4. The signs (¨) over and (–) under an o̱ signify the deep guttural sound.

5. The sign (¨) over an ö signifies a guttural nasal sound.

6. The sign ó, besides being an accent, deepens the guttural sound.

ngobo̱	God
ngobó	son
ngobo	The young of any animal
Thus: Ngobo̱ Ngobó	The Son of God
mtú ngobo	a pig

7. There is no point in multiplying symbols when the correct sounds can best be got by careful listening.

(2)

Words alter when accents change.

1. díka	The gerundial form of "to paint," "to sew," "to paint the face"
diká	too much
2. síba	youngest of a family
sibá	also
3. dére	evening
deré	what
4. níɪe	life (alive)
niré	who?
5. dúka	pear, cedar
duká	will come
6. tídro	poorly
tidro	tongue
7. búre	young
buré	fine (dust)
8. múya	pineapple
muyá	cry

(3)

Some words change their meaning while their accents remain the same.

1. dúre	by boat
dúre	to fight, to vote
2. doko	softly
doko	to beat (in the imperative mood)
3. búra	rawa (a palm)
búra	a deer
4. gain	to tempt
gain	to see
5. tori	to seek
tori	struck
6. kite	to string or shape
kite	to throw
7. kuo	cocoa
kuo	a seed

8. du---------- a boat
   du---------- war
9. juke---------- a door
   juke---------- to paint
   juke---------- to lean
   juke---------- to lie (lie down)

(4)

1. Some nouns are derived from verbs. When the end of a verb is changed to *ko* it becomes a noun.

bien----------	bianko----------	give----------	giver
dien----------	diako----------	boil----------	boiler
buke----------	bukako----------	feed----------	feeder
kain----------	kako----------	catch----------	catcher
denye----------	deanko----------	take----------	taker
dotere----------	doteko----------	make----------	maker (create—Creator)
blite----------	blitako----------	speak----------	speaker
dure----------	duko----------	fight----------	soldier
gǫ̈re----------	gǫ̈ko----------	steal----------	thief
gain----------	gako----------	tempt----------	tempter
ganain----------	gananko----------	win----------	winner
juke----------	jukako----------	paint----------	painter
kite----------	kitako----------	throw----------	pitcher
moin----------	moanko----------	dig----------	digger
noin----------	nonko----------	travel----------	traveler
ñoke----------	ñokoko----------	talk----------	talker
ñoke----------	ñokoko----------	send----------	sender
ǫ̈to----------	ǫ̈tako----------	break----------	breaker
drǫ̈bare----------	drǫ̈bako----------	drunk----------	drunkard
tǫtike----------	tǫtikako----------	teach----------	teacher

2. When a Verb ends in *ko*, double *ko* to form a noun.

kiteko----------	to throw away (waste)
kitako *or* kitakoko----------	waster
jatikeko----------	to cut oneself
jatikakoko----------	a cutter of oneself
kosukuku----------	sweep
kosukakoko----------	sweeper

3. When the Verb ends in *ke*, change to *ko* for the noun.

toke----------	tokoko----------	strike----------	striker
bike----------	bikako----------	pretend----------	pretender
komike----------	komikako----------	kill----------	murderer

4. When the Verb ends in *re, ne*, change to *ko* to form the noun.

ñere----------	ñeko----------	tell----------	teller
ñeñe----------	ñeako----------	run----------	runner
durubone----------	durubonko----------	sell----------	seller

5. When the Verb ends in *ku* or *en*, change to *ako* to form the noun.

kǫku----------	kǫkako----------	buy----------	buyer
juben----------	jubako----------	bathe----------	swimmer

6. When the Verb ends in *dre*, drop *dre* and add *ko*.

driedre	drieko	show	shower

(5)

1. Adjectives are formed from Nouns by adding the suffix *re*.

öro	öröre	gold	golden
niǫtra	niǫtrare	light	bright
wau	waure	fish	(abounds with fish) fishy
wenyan	wenyanre	silver	silvery
seda	sedare	silk	silky
bablú	bablure	flower	flowery

2. By adding *te*.

kro	krote	bone	bony
kiángoto	kiángotote	grass	grassy
mutángoto	mutángotote	cloud	cloudy
umán	umante	sand	sandy
ngutuoe	ngutuore	hill	hilly (ngutuore—hilly).

3. Adjectives are formed from Nouns of Persons and Places by adding *bu*.

sulya	sulyabu	Spanish	Spaniard
ñǫ kri	ñǫ kribu	big river	big river man (or person)
Iglé	Iglébu	English	Englishman
Juglibiti	Juglibu	The Jugli top	A man from Jugli
Merikine	Merikinbu	American	American

(6)

1. Words are borrowed from the colony of Aztecs and Toltecs whom these Valiente or Guaymí call Dekos.

2. "Dekos" means early, and refers to the early Mexicans who came in large canoes having oars studded with pearls. (Their leader was called Ciri Klave.)

3. The words from the Dekos which still reveal their link to the Mexican civilization are—

Montezuma	King
Meyé	Mother

The word "Meyé" is probably related to "Maya."

(7)

1. Words that had fallen into disuse suddenly sprang into prominence when the Methodist Mission began its work among the Valiente in 1917:

ngubuore	to save	dotere	to weave, to form, to create
miké	to make		

doteko_____ Creator
kuké_____ word
toen_____ to see
torotike_____ to write
Ngubuoko____ Saviour
Mikako_____ Maker
kukémuko____ friend
toabitiko_____ to see over
torotikara____ a pen

(8)

1. Words borrowed from the Spanish and from the traders finally became nativized:

aro_____ rice
Badré_____ Father
Brancé_____ French
Inglé *or* Iglé__ English
basare_____ an outing
kabó_____ captain
chibo_____ goat
karnero_____ sheep
jabón_____ soap
lamara_____ lamp
lima_____ file
kulebra_____ snake
kalete_____ alcalde, a magistrate
gobrán_____ government
munteare_____ hunt
örö_____ gold
batrón_____ employer
sako_____ a bag
sobrö_____ a hat
tidera_____ a scissors
zapata_____ shoes
pluma_____ pen
bola_____ ball
kampana_____ bell
köko_____ coconut
klabure_____ slave
klabo_____ a nail
jioro_____ iron
chibo kurotu__ goat
kruzo_____ a cross
köbre_____ copper
lancha_____ launch
libra_____ pound
librere_____ a rich man
mendia_____ merino
naran_____ orange
keso_____ cheese
reye_____ king
seda_____ silk
súkara_____ sugar
bela_____ a sail
pan_____ bread
gracia_____ grace

(9)

1. Words borrowed from English-speaking traders also became nativized:

enka_____ an anchor
banikuata____ zinc (literally "pan-skin")
bari_____ a barrel
ben_____ a pen
besinie_____ a basin
blesdre_____ to bless
bónton_____ button
brete_____ bread
cherye_____ a chair
jóndot_____ one hundred
Jesus_____ Jesus
kinye_____ a king
manawara____ a man of war
bencil_____ a pencil
breyasie_____ a prayer
masi_____ mast
sibunu_____ a spoon
Kristo_____ Christ
tenks_____ thanks
tronye_____ throne
wiki_____ a wick
bani_____ a pan
Baibil_____ Bible
benchi_____ a bench
binle_____ a pin
blowara_____ flour
bumu_____ a boom
kori_____ cork
fët_____ faith
Jehová_____ Jehovah

kiye---------- a key (also "juke tikara" door opener)
layan--------- a lion
organ--------- organ
bleto--------- a plate
bomenta------ pomade, hair dressing
sipritu------- spreet
sleti---------- a slate
teblú--------- table
tousin-------- a thousand
winda--------- a window
wayara------- wire

(10)

1. When a foreign word is introduced, the word *bare* is added to form the simple past tense:

santifai------- to sanctify
santifaibare--- sanctified
blesdre------- to bless
blesbare------ blessed

(11)

1. Foreign names are adopted as they sound:

Yosif--------- Joseph
Panamá------ Panamá
Abram------- Abraham
José---------- José
Yimikara----- Jamaica
Juan---------- John *or* Juan

(12)

1. The influence of words from adjoining tribes is also felt.

kumalantro- sun
Iridikibe--- God Almighty
Iriratro---- sun
Iroli-------- stool
hichira----- light
nionontro-- sun
sidilatro---- sun
maleweri--- thunder
wigira------ a bench
blikaite---- quick

(13)

1. Sometimes foreign words are compounded.

chibo--------- sheep *or* goat
chibo ngobö-- lamb
preyasie------ prayer
preyasie juye- church

(14)

1. Sometimes unrelated words are combined to make a new one:

ko---------- place
koin---------- good

but together the meaning is:

kokoin---------- heaven *or* "up place" *or* "good place."
ko---------- place
tibién-------- down *or* low
= ko tibién----- earth
kinye--------- king
kinyekoe----- kingdom
ñǫ---------- water
okuo--------- eye
= ñǫeokuo------ a lake (water's eye)

ñǫ----------	water	ñǫ̈noinko-------	waves
noinko-------	roll (up and down)		
duon---------	cloth	duontibieni------------	pants
tibién-------	down		
duon---------	cloth	duonkoini--------------	shirt
koin---------	up		
medé--- -----	meat	medéneaire-------	to hunt or fish
neaire-------	to search for		
ngutuoe------	hill	ngutuoekongruyen----	valley
kongruyen----	the steeps		
jutoe--------	place of houses, a city		
ju-----------	a house		
ko-----------	place		
ta-----------	across	kotábiti---------	the world
biti---------	by or over		
nio----------	wherever	koniobiti--------	universe
dru----------	conch (shell)	druoroe----------	pearl
oro----------	gold		
niǫ̈----------	fire	niǫ̈badá---------	charcoal
badá---------	a coal		
niǫtra-------	light	niǫtrako---------	kerosene
kǫ-----------	oil		
ja-----------	self		
do-----------	smell		
mikara-------	to make	jadomikaramane-----	perfume
mane---------	sweet		
ja-----------	self		
bo-----------	body (shape *or* form)	jabosǫkara---	ointment
sǫkara-------	rub		
kuru---------	gun	kurukuata---------	rubber
kuata--------	skin	nibikuata---------	a belt
nibi---------	cow		
toro---------	book	torokuata---------	paper
kri----------	tree	kringuata---------	lumber
ngubú--------	smoke	ngubúyeduye-------	a steamship
duye---------	canoe		
ñǫ-----------	water	a channel	
jiye---------	road		
ngutuo-------	a hill		
ñǫ-----------	water	ngutuoeñote-------	island
te-----------	in		
meren--------	salt		
okuo---------	eye	merénokuokrí------	ocean
kri----------	big		

(15)

1. Certain words are used both as nouns and as verbs:

sribire----------	work	mrǫre----------	food
kobǫre----------	dream	yen----------	play
kǫtu----------	smile	ngite----------	sin
tǫ̈mana----------	thirst		

Examples

Ti sribire metare	I work today.
mo sribí toroya?	Do you have work?
Ti koboni blo	I had a bad dream.
Tiwe kulebra turi kobore	I saw a snake in my dream.
Mrore dotro	Eat quickly.
Mro ne ñakare koin	This food is no good.
Kotu chi ti ben	Smile with me.
Kotu bonuore	Your smile is beautiful.
Tomana tie	I thirst *or* I am thirsty.
Mo tomana ñainya?	Did you quench your thirst?
Mun tau yen nio?	What play is this?
Ñaka yen meri se ben	Don't play with that woman.
Ti ngite Ngobö okuobiti bro kri	My sin in God's sight is great.
Ñakare ngite Ngobo boto	Do not sin against God.

(16)

1. Certain verbs and nouns are not interchangeable without the addition of a word or a change of syllable:

murié	air	brasoku	bottle
söku	blow	kringu	box
ngonínke	fear	tare	love

Example: Tiwe mo tare I love you.

To be able to say: "My love for you is great," add *ja* to *tare*.

Example: Tiwe ja tare mo ben kri I am greatly in love with you.

nankwenko	fly	toen	look
jaduyere	hate	du	war
jioro	iron	osulin	thunder
tikeko	cut		

In English we say, "It thunders" *or* "The thunder rolls."
In Valiente, for "It thunders" osulin kite (literally, "The Old Man throws", that is, "The thunder rolls."

dikeko	walk	bucha	knife
driere	show	ngubuore	keep
ngrukete	shake	ketete	hold
ja kómíke	murder	tö	mind

RULES FOR THE ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS, OR SYNTAX

MISCELLANEOUS

Examples

(1) Mo koroni kwe You called he. (He calls you.)
(*a*) Object, verb, nominative.
(2) Mo noin ti ben You go me with (You are going with me.)
(*b*) Nominative, verb, object, preposition.

(3) Madó bǫ̈konko kite sere---------- Horse owner comes there. (The owner of the horse comes.)

(*c*) Nominative, possessor, verb, adverb.

(4) Mo tau dre noaine?---------- You are what doing? (What are you doing?

(*d*) Nominative, verb, interrogative pronoun, gerund.

(5) Ñeni kwe mowea?---------- Told he you? (Did he tell you?)

(*e*) Verb, pronoun, pronoun (object).

Rules:

1. When Nouns are used to describe another Noun, they are said to be in apposition and of the same case.

(1) Okrichi ni donkinye dukaí nete jétebe. Okrichi the Sukya will come here tomorrow.

(2) Herodes ni reye Juan komikani_ Herod the King killed John.

(3) Ja kuoroe Herodias kroke_____ For the sake of his wife Herodias.

2. When the verb "to be" (*tau*) takes the same case after it as before it, the form is *bro*.

(1) Mo bro slota kome---------- You are a bad boy.

(2) Ciri Klave bro Donkin é_____ Ciri Klave is a real Sukya.

3. The Verbs *driere* (show appointment), *kodekadre, nemenye* (remain), *bo* (seems), *nune* (live), *nirien* (grow), *ngotani* (die) take the same form after them as before.

(1) Okrichi nemenye sukyare kóntibe. Okrichi remained a Sukya just the same.

(2) Niara didiaba (past tense of nirien) ni koin erere, akua ngontani ni diun erere. He grew up like a saint, but died like the wicked.

(3) Ti kodekani Gobranye kwe____ He appointed me governor.

4. A word or phrase can stand out as a Nominative apart from the nominative of the sentence. This is the Nominative Absolute.

Mrǫ̈ni uno wane, nun janamane___ Having breakfasted, we went.

5. When "it" is intended as the Nominative Absolute, it is expressed in the descriptive word.

(1) Ñoko kome blǫ̈---------- It is wrong to curse.

(2) Nika tare koko boto---------- It is hard to climb a coconut tree.

(3) Non tare kaibe---------- It is hard to go alone.

(4) Ñedre bro dibí---------- It is hard to tell him.

(5) Blǫ̈ ti kroke---------- It is wrong to me. It is wrong in my conception.

(6) Preyasie kurera wane nun nikiani. The service over, we went away.

(7) Kampana ngrukata, ari noin__ The bell is ringing, let us go.

(8) Jétebe Bomon kri, nun ñan noin. Tomorrow is Good Friday, we are not going.

(9) Mo ara toani nunyen---------- It was you the very person we saw.

(10) Kotimobiti niǫ̈e jutrare, ari ngitié ngoninkairi. Hell's fire is hot, let us escape it in fear.

6. The Imperative mood needs no Nominative expressed.

Ekuere	Come.	blite	Speak.
Non	Go.	Guekrō	Raise it up.
Anoin	Let us go.	Nonguo	Go in.
Ari noin	Let us go.	Non kobore	Go away.
Neñe ja nire kroke.	Run for your life.	Juen	Drive them or it away.
Ñene kobore	Run away.	Ñosoku	Paddle.
Joke	Haul.		

7. The thing possessed, not the possessor, is put in the Possessive case.

Juan toroe — John's book.

8. When the possessor is put last, add *e* or *we*.

Toroe ne ni kakowe — This is the singer's book.
Du ne moe — This canoe is yours

9. Reduplicate the first number of each definite Cardinal Numeral Adjective to get the sense of "each," "every," etc.

10. To give the sense of "neither," reduplicate the definite Cardinal Numeral Adjective after the prefix "Ni jukro itire" and also add the suffix *ñakare*.

Ni jukro itire-itire nakare dabá noaine. — None (one by one) can do it.

11. To give the sense of "either," say "Ni *meden-erere*-iti."

Ni meden erere iti dabá noin — Either one or the other must go.

12. The following adjectives are used predicatively with nouns:

mōbe — well
ngoninkaire — afraid
ulire — sorry

Niara tau mōbe — He is well.
Ti non ngoningkaire — I am afraid to go.
Ti namani Ulire mo kroke — I was sorry for you.

THE PRONOUN

13. Pronouns have no gender to distinguish them.

niara — he, she, or it.

(1) To distinguish a Pronoun, reference must be made to the antecedent.

Niara dike ngwe — She or he sews nicely.

(2) The Pronoun must agree with the person for which it stands.

Mun namani medente? — Where were you?
Nun namani don nokōte — We were down yonder.
Mo namani medente? — Where were you?
Ti namani don nokōte — I was down yonder.

14. The unexpressed pronoun is "it."

Ti kuotani ngototе	It bit me on my foot.
Niarawe mentani dokuo te	He struck it on the head.

15.

niré	"who" used in the Nominative case.
nenie	"who," used in the Objective case.
nenie	"who," used in apposition with any noun that precedes it with reference to person.
"Ni brare nenie ti mentani tau nete."	"The man who struck me is here."

16.

ayé	as; nore as, like
erere	same (as)
kröro	such.
kurere	so, as (in this way), "such as" (in that way) follow the antecedent for which they stand.
Toro ne ñan ayé erere	This book is not the same as that.
Nie jondron díun ne kurere noaine awane ñakare toenmetre ñakare dabá nebé ko koin biti chi ñöbe.	He who does evil things such as these and will not forsake doing them shall not enter into heaven by any means.
Ne tau nokö erereya?	Is this the same as that.
Muyá ne muyata bokoi erere.	This cry is like the cry of ghosts.
Ni mo kröro ñakare dabá kuorobe.	Such as you are cannot conquer.
Niarawe ñebare tie kröro	He told me so.
Awane ne kurere namani ni duoreye.	And such were some of you.

THE VERB

17. Finite verbs make no change in number, but simply agree with the noun in question.

(1)	Ni kabré tau nete	Many men (people) are here.
(2)	Ti ken	I sing.
(3)	Ti tau nete	I am here. Niara ken He sings.
(4)	Ti blite kisete tie gare	I speak because I know.
(5)	Slotatre tau nete	The boys are here.
(6)	Minchiya, nukröya, medenerere göibare ñakare dabá gare tori.	The cat or dog which has stolen, one can never know.
(7)	Ni nebetaniko kuoro-kuoro kotabiti.	The people were scattered abroad over the whole earth.

18. With an Active Transitive Verb, put the Nominative first, the Objective next, and the Verb last.

Tiwe niara miti	I struck him.

19. When a Preposition is used, put the Nominative first, the Verb goes next, and the Objective next before the Preposition.

Tiwe mentani dokuo te	I struck him (in) on the head.
Tiwe ja toani niara ben	I saw him. (Literally—"I self saw him with.")

20. If the main sentence is in the past tense, the Participle is put in the past.

Ñu toani, bot› ti jantaninta_____ Seeing the rain I returned. (Literally, "Having seen the rain" or "saw the rain.")

21. The Complement. The following take one object and sometimes require some word or words to make the predication complete.

Mike_____	make	kodeke_____	name
denye_____	take	korore_____	ask or beg

Examples

(1) Ngoböwe ni mikani ja bo erere_ God man made His own image like.
(2) Mo sribi ne kodeke mowe_____ You work this call yours.
(3) Ni rey Israel deani klabure____ The King Israel took slave.
(4) Tiwe niara koani gö boto_____ I him found stealing.
(5) Ni sewe korobare nukröye_____ He (that person) called (him) a dog.
(6) Nunwen niara konomane borisi nganten. We him found almost dead.
(7) Nunwen niara toani nganten ñö te. We him saw die water in.
(8) Donkin ti mikani gro biti_____ The Suyka me put power in.

22. Some verbs take a Direct and an Indirect Object.

bien_____	give	nomonondre_____	ask
tǫ̈tike_____	teach	driere_____	show
ñere_____	tell		

The Indirect Object is in the Dative Case and the mark is *e*. The pronoun *Iwe* is used as a Nominative, Objective, or Dative.

(1) Tiwe toroe biama iwe_____ I gave him the book.
(2) Mowe ñebare iwe_____ You told him.
(3) Iwe ñebare moe_____ He told you.
(4) Ti dunwe kunti biama iwe____ My father gave him one dollar.
(5) Ju dotere ngutuoe kongruyen te. The house is built in the valley.
(6) Niarawe kuru kökani niarae___ He bought the gun from him.
(7) Du bien iwe nono jae_____ Give him the boat with which to go.

23. When the Subjunctive is expressed without *awane*. The word *nuri* expresses a wish. Instead of saying:

(1) "Namani tie (awane) te biani moe," say "Namani tie te biani moe. If I had I would give you.
(2) Wenyan nuri tiwe_____ I wish I had money.
(3) Garera tie ñakare ti dabá ñere__ Had I known I would not tell.
(4) Mo noin bori koin ti kroke____ If you go it is better for me.
(5) Guetá nuri tie_____ I wish to die.
(6) Mo tö mo dabá ti mike ngö___ If you wish you can make me whole.
(7) Mo nemenye nete ti dukaita___ If you remain here I will return.

(8) Ti ñebare (wane) ti ñakare dabá jagaire, ñeretə. — If I had said it I would not be ashamed to confess it.
(9) Dobö kotábiti nun ngite juye, Ngoböwe den kunkenta. — Though the whole earth cover our sins, God would bring them back to light.
(10) Non, mo ñakare nuketa dötro mo debeadre tiwe. — Go; if you do not return quickly I will leave you.
(11) Ti komikadre 'kua ti kaintote. — Though he slay me, yet I believe.

24. (*a*) The Infinitive Mood can be used as the Subject or the Object of another verb.

(1) Niara non gaire — He is ashamed to go.
(2) Mo tau jubá gare — You are learning to swim.

(*b*) When the Infinitive is used as a Substantive, the form changes.

(1) Non dekobe bori koin — It is better to go early.
(2) Kuata metá jánkunu blö — To flog often is bad.
(3) Kötá ngwarobo ni mike ngite — To laugh foolishly gets one in trouble.
(4) Ti ñé gaire — I am ashamed to say it.
(5) Töibikaba dibi ga kore kwe — He studied hard in order to know.
(6) Guetá bro ganá — To die is gain.
(7) Gö bro ngite Ngobö ökuobiti — To steal is sin in God's sight.
(8) Niká tare — It is hard to climb.
(9) Ñoko kome blö, bori blö — To curse is wicked, very wicked.
(10) Toá bro ga — To see is to know.

25. The Gerund as Noun and Verb.

(1) Koko öto tare ni nikako kroke — Pulling coconuts is painful to the climber.
(2) Kö joke konsen ñan nuore — Hauling withe in the bush is not easy.
(3) Dö ñain blö — Drinking rum is wrong.
(4) Wau kain bro nuore — Catching fish is good sport.
(5) Mtú kúnken munteare ni brai kroke. — Hunting wild hog is for the clever.
(6) Ñoke kuké biti ñan debé, kuata metadre bro é. — Scolding is not enough, flogging only will do.
(7) Jaduyere ni medan ben ni brukuo miké dibí. — Hating others hardens the heart.

NOTE.—When an action is in the past and the appositional *kowe* is used, the Noun that precedes does not take the inflection *we*.

Juan kowe ñebare tie — It is John who (kowe) said it to me.
kowe — who, she, he (is used appositionally).

THE ADVERB

26. There is no change in the ending of Adverbs.

bonuore — beautiful.
(1) Niara ken bonuore — He sings beautifully (*ngwe*) graceful.
(2) Mo dikeko bori ngwe — You walk gracefully.

27. There is only one adverb of comparison—*bori;* and it may be arranged either before or after the word that it modifies.

(1) Mo noin bori drékebe niara ngwon. — You walk much quicker than he.
(2) Ti noin drékebe bori mo ngwon. — I walk much quicker than you—or I walk more quickly than you do.
(3) Sribibare bori bonuore mo ngwon. — He works more quickly than you.

28. Noun and Adjective phrases may be used as Adverbs.

(1) Ngubuore ken — wait a bit
(2) Korore ken — borrow awhile
(3) Chi tidro — one whit, a wee bit
(4) Nöbe — (Any adverbial that denotes intensity)
Niara ñan noin chi nöbe — He is not going "a foot."
(5) Niara mokete ben ngö — Bind him (ben ngö—entirely) hand and foot.
(6) Kointubu — Head over heels, upside down
(7) Chi götare — One tiny drop
(8) Chi nöbe — One bit, one tittle, in no case

Examples

(1) Nun noin bori deköbe — We are going very early
(2) Ño ngeyente nondre bönkon — Gently glides the stream
(3) Nikiani kúnken bori dobún — He went out very angrily
(4) Mo ñakare dabá gare tori — You never will know one whit
(5) Mo ñakare noin chi nöbe — You are not going one bit
(6) Noin batoriko, blite doko, ko kira bikera nganten. — Tread softly, speak low, the old year is dying.
(7) Ngubuore ken — Wait a bit
(8) Kobö-ni-nio — (How did you dream?) Good morning
(9) Ñan töro — (Never had a dream.) The response to the salutation "Koböninio"

29. Adverbs modify Prepositional phrases.

(1) Niarawe neabare ti kukuore — He ran up to me *or* toward me.
(2) Neabare kobore ti kon — He ran away from me.
(3) Ti bi nikien mo kukuore jétebe — I am going in your direction, tomorrow.
(4) Nun janama kudolo jiyébiti nuke komukuo te. — We went after the fox up to its hole.
(5) Nunankoba ti kukuore brare erere. — He stood before (up to me) me like a man.
(6) Nomani nun jiyébiti nebé borisi mo konti. — He followed us almost to your place.
(7) Ni niani toroboto — He sent them off to school.

30. An Adverb always stands as close as possible to the word it modifies.

(1) Niarawe kúntibe ngrobe biani tie. — He gave me only one dollar.
(2) Niarawe dubare baliente du jata krute wane. — He fought bravely (up—right) to the war's end.

31. Adverbs before Prepositions. Prepositions last in a sentence.

biti	with, on	kuorokri	beyond
te ta	against	kröro	thus
boreta	around	te	in
ñakare	cannot	boto	by, on
menten	from (afar)	ngobiti	against
toni	under		

Examples of Adverbs with the above-listed Prepositions

(1) Röbo kani kisé kröbu biti	He caught the rope with both hands.
(2) Ngö kri jatadre menten; ni nibí juen guo.	"From afar the lowing comes of cattle driven home."
(3) Nibita nune kore ju te	Bats live always in houses.
(4) Du ñakare dabá noke; murié nun ngobiti.	The boat cannot make any headway; the wind is against us.
(5) Noin dibi ti kuke te ta	He is going hard against my advice.
(6) Nun janamane dötro ngutuoe ñöte boreta.	We went swiftly around the island.
(7) Mutángoto drune jubani kore ti uyae bore.	A dark cloud hovered constantly over my soul.
(8) Bokoi díun neyeko ngutuoe kuorokri	The demon disappeared beyond the hills.
(9) Niarawe ni se ketaninte kröro kloa biti.	He held him thus by his beard.
(10) Nikren te, nikren bitita, nikren toni, gare (gare) tie mo koain moró.	Look within, look over, look under, I know you will find it at last.
(11) Toro tiwe mikani kringú te koin; ne a'n' nio kringu toni?	I put the book in the box on top; how is it now under the box?

32. When a Verb is in the Past Tense, add the suffix *we* to the Nominative.

33. When an action is done within the limits of a day, use the Immediate Past Tense.

Okrichiwe bare	Okrichiwe did it (yesterday).
Okrichiwe niri	Okrichi did it (sometime today).
Ti miti kwe	He struck me (today).
Ti mentani kwe	He struck me (yesterday or a month ago).

34. Participial Forms. Verbs take the Auxiliary.

(1) Ti bike nikien	I am going.
(2) Ti tau bailare	I am dancing.
(3) Ti tau mrusaire	I am viewing.
(4) Mun namani noin	You were going.
(5) Nun jababa nikien	We were about to go.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions join words:

Ti *awane* mo noin	You *and* I are going.

Conjunctions join sentences:

Ochö awane Juklibu noin, *akua* Okuobu awane Kuami ñan noin.	Ocho and Juklibu (are) going, *but* Okuobu and Kuami (are) not going.

USAGE OF CERTAIN WORDS

"Either," "neither," "nor," "or."

Unchi á (or) Ölon iti dabá noin--- *Either* Unchi *or* Ölon must go.
Unchi awane Ölon ítibe ñakare dabá noin. *Neither* Unchi *nor* Ölon will go.

á---------- or
a'n'---------- (hyphenated) and
a'n'---------- (is an abbreviation of 'awane)
'kua---------- but (is an abbreviation of "akua")

PECULIAR GUAYMÍ PHRASES AND MISCELLANEOUS

ú doin tare---------- restless
ú---------- spleen
doin---------- feel
tare---------- pain

Hence, "Just as I am though tossed about", Kóntibe kröro ti ú doin tare.

Literally, Just as I am with an aching spleen.

Idea: The swollen aching spleen is indicative of a man with a fever.

Ñoko ju ngure ko ngure----- One who is versed in all things

ñoko---------- talk
ju---------- house
ngure---------- foundation
ko---------- world
ngure---------- foundation

Ni kúnken---------- outsider, uncircumcised person
Motó tokoni kena or motó toke. from the beginning
Dröre toke---------- weary

dröre---------- tired
toke---------- strike

Nibi noin ja bitibe---------- going over the top, i. e. dying
Janá mukoire---------- bugger (homosexuality)
Ni tiwiyere---------- whore
Gödobún---------- sex act by those under age

gö---------- steal
dobún---------- temper, passion

Ni ja debeye---------- a shirker
Ko tororе---------- dawn
Ko nubré---------- darkness, chaos
Ni jiboko---------- the road watcher
Jibako---------- an idler
Ni juturuture---------- one who connives

Ni ngwore ja boto juturuye.. hypocrite

ni..... person
ngwore..... face
ja..... self
boto..... by
juturuye..... opposite

Ni gro biti..... one in authority

ni..... person
gro..... handle
biti..... by (the person with the handle)

Merenbiti..... turtle fishing
Krikuo..... a car

kri..... a tree
kuo..... a seed

Metre möbe..... true afar (a lie)
É se..... very true (not true)
É bore..... true indeed (apparently)
É kure?..... Is it so really?
Bo é bore..... apparently true
Na krit..... over on the other side
Dúnkuore..... over yonder—a little way off
Búkube..... in the twinkling of an eye

SERIES OF "DON'TS"

1. Do not put the Verb before the Object.

Ti toen niara (wrong)
Niara ti toen (right) or Ti niara toen.

If in the Past tense say:

Niara turi tiwe (Immediate Past Tense)
Tiwe niara toani (if Complete Past tense)

2. Do not put the Auxiliary Verb after the Object.

Ti toroe ne dabá ñoke..... My book can speak.
Toro ne ti dabá ñoke..... I can read this book.
Ti dabá ja toen mo ben jétebe.. I can see you tomorrow, or I will, etc.

3. Instead of trying to make a Noun plural, describe it by adding kabré—kri—kuati—krati—iti:

wau iti..... many fishes
ko waure..... many fishes in this place

4. Do not omit *e* at the end of the Dative case.

Niarawe kúnti biama tie..... He gave me one dollar.

5. Do not put a Preposition before a Noun or a Pronoun or before the end of a sentence—a Preposition is a correct word to end a sentence with.

Nun noin mo ben---------- We are going with you.

6. Do not put the Definite Article *ni* before any noun that does not refer to person. The Article before an inanimate object makes the *ni* a personal possessive pronoun.

7. All objects are numbered according to shape.

When numbering:

(1) Persons, use "iti," "nibu," etc.
(2) Round objects, use "kuati," etc.
(3) Flat objects, use "kunti," etc.
(4) Long objects, use "krati," etc.
(5) Spanning objects, use "taiti," etc. (measuring)
(6) Fathoms, use "ungraiti," etc. (measuring)
(7) Days, use "koboiti," etc.
(8) Money (large), use "kunti," etc. (counting)
(9) Money (small), use "menani," etc. (counting)

8. Do not express the word "it"—it is understood in the verb.

Mtú dabá kwete---------- The hog will eat it.
Sribí tare---------- It is hard work.
Ye kome---------- It is bad.
Trekanina tiwe---------- I split it (already).
Toani tiwe---------- I saw it.
Barera kwe---------- He did it.
Garera tiwe---------- I knew it.

PASSIVE VOICE

1. When the Passive sense is intended, put the object of the action first, the verb next, and the doer of the act last, thus:

Ti miti kwe---------- I am struck by him.
Mtú gwari kwe---------- The hog is struck by him.
Ti mentanina kwe---------- I have been struck by him.
Ti tunimetre kwe---------- I am left by him.

2. When the Passive Voice is used, the subject of the action takes the inflection "we."

Mtú miti tiwe---------- The pig is struck by me.

METHOD OF COMMANDING

1. A command is generally expressed in the verb with which it is given.

(*a*) When the command is given for a future act, the form is "wunain."

(*b*) When the command is in the past tense, the form is "wunani," "wunamane."

Tiwe ñokowunain moe---------- I command you to read it (future).
Tiwe ñokowunamane moe---------- I commanded you to read it (past).

N. B.—The Present Continuous is expressed by dropping the "in" from the future.

Ti tau ñokowuna toroboto moe_____ I am commanding you to read.

Examples of commands

(*a*) kakauna_____ To command to lift up (from kainko, to lift up)

(*b*) ketateuna_____ to command to hold up (from ketete, to hold up)

			Root
(*c*)	kojukauna_____	to command to whistle____	kojuke
(*d*)	diriuna_____	to command to show. ____	dirire
(*e*)	nomonouna_____	to command to beg, ask___	nomonone
(*f*)	suruwuna_____	to command to blow_____	suru
(*g*)	ngetrakauna_____	to command to shriek_____	ngetreko
(*h*)	mouna_____	to command to dig_____	moin
(*i*)	kuekebeuna_____	to command to be still____	kuekebe
(*j*)	korouna_____	to command to beg_____	korore
(*k*)	kodriéwuna_____	to command to preach____	kodriere
(*l*)	deauna_____	to command to take_____	denye
(*m*)	dikauna_____	to command to sew_____	dike

FIGURES OF SPEECH

The common Figures of Speech are irony, hyperbole, sarcasm, paraleipsis, synecdoche, simile, metaphor, and allegory.

Irony:

Any phrase or sentence can become "ironical." It is natural for Indians to speak with double meanings to their words.

Mo töboto ari_____ You are a wise man. (He may mean "You are a fool.")

The words "bo," "bore," and "bo se" are the terms used when irony is intended without dissimulation.

Mo koin bore_____ You are good; (aside) as if you are. (All this is involved in "bore.")

Ne bro ni é bo se_____ This is the real thing (as if it is real indeed).

Hyperbole:

Niara drékebe mrotro ngwon awane dite mölo ngwon. He is swifter than lightning and stronger than a tapir. (Elephant.)

Mo okuo tro te ngiwana ngwon, awane mo kuke dibí osulim ngwon. Your eyes are bright as the sun and your speech louder than thunder.

Sarcasm:

Ñan mo ara koböite ti tau nire?___ Is it not you who cause me to be alive?

N. B.—The tone of voice, the curl of the lips, the cut of the eye reveal whether sarcasm is intended.

Mo kuké biti ti tau noin_____ I am acting on your advice.

Paraleipsis:

Mowe ti mentani awane ti dorié deani, awane borisi ti komikani konooira ye ñan ayé kodriéta tiwe.

That you struck me, drew my blood and almost killed me—no it is not that I am talking about.

Synechdoche:

Vela kitrata sere..... A sail is coming.
Jondron botoko 'kua dukaba..... Even cattle came. (The concourse was great.)

Simile:

This is always introduced by "erere" or "nore."

Niara dikeko bokoi erere..... He moves like a ghost.
Göre tukié erere..... He steals like a rat.

Metaphor:

Ni se kudolo..... That man is a fox.
Tukié..... He is a rat. (Rat is all that is necessary, to say he is a thief.)

Allegory:

Utu ngwiki modonane nukuo jukro bótoko jantani göta tori.

From that single golden-winged pigeon all the other birds gathered to take their feed.

(They all came to be fed by the one Gospel Message.)

MODELS OF GUAYMÍ TEXTS

NARRATIVE

(From II Samuel 12: 1–7)

Awane Jehovawe Natan niani Davidye. Awane niara (jantani awane ñebare iwe; "Nibu nunamane jutoe kuátibe. Iti namani riko iti namani böbre. Ni riko jondron bótoko kri namani, akua ni pobre ye jondron ñakare namani jire akua karnero ngobó ben ngrobe krátibe; ne kökani kwe awane ngubuani awane dubuabare ben waire awane slotatre ben ererauto. Duorengwa jukaba motroro boto mrö jeñie biti bukani, awane namani ngongo gwi erere kroke.

Awane ni nonko krö jantani ni rikoe basare, awane ni rikowe ñan jondron kri kwe deani mike ni basako iwe kuotadre, akua janamane ni böbreye, karnero ngobó krátibe kwe ye, deani ja dibiti kon, ayé komikani awane sribiebare ni basako nukani iwe kroke ye kuotadre."

Awane David namani dobún ni riko kroke, boto niarawe ñebare Natanye. "Ngobö Jehová Okuobiti ni kröro komikai tiwe. Ne iwe ne kurere bare guetadre, awane Karnero ngobó krobogo nore biainta utiore ni böbre ye iwe, kisete ni kröro ñan ulire ni böbre kroke.

Natan kowe ñebare iwe, "Mo ni riko diun ara ye."

DIDACTIC

(From I Corinthians 13)

Ti blite ni tibien kuké biti, awane ni angeles kuké biti, amare ti ñakare ni medan ben tare ja brukuo biti, nengwane ti tau köbre ngö erere, awane jioro ngö mikara nore. Tiwe blitaidi ni kukeñeko erere awane jondron tiwire nio jukro

gare, awane ñoko jungure-kongure; awane tö kri ngutuoe mikara neñe ti kone amare ti ñakare ni medan ben tare, ja kroke ti tote ngwarobo. Tiwe ja tribe ngo jukro denye 'a'n ni böbre buke te, awane tiwe ja ngotore biain kukadre ngisé kore, amare ñakare tiwe ja tare ni medan ben, nengwane ti ñan dre ganaindre ye biti.

Nie ja tare, ngié niké daire awane tote brukuo koin; nie ja tare, ñakare ja tö wen ni jenena jondron-e boto; ñakare bike kri, ñakare ja wen krubote, ñakare jondron ja webe konone, ñakare dobún dötro, ñakare jondron diun töibikaidre; ñakare ja wen nuore ni jamikako ngite ben, akua ja weanta nuore ni jondron metre koböikotre ben; Ni ja tare ye, drekua noadre, drekua katatöte, jondron koin koböi kukuore tödekata kwe ye boto; awane drekua koböidre boto noadre bönkon kwe.

Ja tare ye ñakare deaiko: Ni donkinye deaite; ni blite tidro jene biti deaite, ni ñoko jüngure-kongure deaite. Metare jondron gare kia-kia nunyen, awane kia-kia kodrié ta nunyen. Akua jondron ngö koe kuain wane. nengwane jondron kia-kia deainkodita kobore mike krute.

Ti namani monso kia wane, monso kia erere tiwe blitabare, monso kia erere tiwe jondron dukaba gare, monso kia erere tiwe töibikabare: akua ti jantani uno wane tiwe ni unlane jondrone mike kobore.

Metare nun tau ja tro toen ñöya bukere te erere; akua noire nun dabá ja tro toen ja ngwore boto metrere; koe noire ti troe nio metre toá biké ti nore, nore toadre.

Awane metare nébe nemenye, fe, (ja kaintote ye) jondron é koböi ye, awane ja tare ye, kromon ne ayé nemen nie; akua ja tare ye ngwon bori kri jukro ne ngwon.

HORTATORY

"Mo tau dre noaine yere?" "Ti tau ju dotere, ñan toen moeya?"

"Akua; ñö kuain kri wane ju ne jon noin ñöwe. Uman ne ñan noadre. Kiangoto ne awane kri ne bíntin tau. Bori koin mo ju dotere jateta ko dibi biti."

"Mo tau blite ngwarobo. Ko ne dibí debé awane tau ñö kuró boto, tónken nunana tie."

"Tau debé, amare mo muyaire." Ko kröbu wane ni ye namani nune, kuekebe doin iwe, akua ñö jantani kri awane ju deainko kon.

"Ñan te ñeba moe ñö dabaí mo juye deyenko kobore?"

TRANSLATION

"What are you doing there?"

"Don't you see I am building a house?"

"But when the river floods it will wash away your house. This sand does not last. The grass here and the trees are only recently grown. It is better to go inland and build on the firmer ground."

"You are talking foolishness. This land is firm enough, and it is beside the river, it is easy for me to live here."

"All right, later on you will cry."

Two years later when he thought he was living comfortably, the river rose and swept his house away.

"Did I not tell you the river will (sweep) take your house away?"

MODELS OF PHRASES

1. Neyete ti kon_____ lost from me
2. Möbe sete_____ far away from there
3. Nakrit_____ over there
4. Dabá doin tie_____ seems so to me; I deem it so; I believe so.
5. Jon toni_____ under the floor
6. Jon koin_____ aloft

7. Tibién---------- down, humbled
8. Tikaninkonti---------- cut down, put out of power
9. Kotebién biti---------- on the earth
10. Ko driebare noire---------- at the appointed time
11. Ñö kuró biti---------- by the river's brink
12. Kore-kore---------- for ever and ever
13. Don---------- round yonder
14. Dúnkuore---------- some ways ahead or yonder
15. Ko mililibe---------- cleaned of trees, land cleared up
16. Gotóta---------- wake is on
17. Móngone---------- see menses for first time
18. Mike kí te---------- put in a fence. (When a girl reaches puberty she is put inside a fence and initiated into womanhood.)
19. Ka kuete---------- eat spinach (the feast for a girl now marriageable).
20. Abókon or abukon---------- maybe; I do not know; perhaps, he her, him; in doubt; by the way; for this reason, cause, purpose.

VOCABULARY

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	A	
a, *conj*----------	or (a connective that marks an alternative; an abbreviation of the word "awane").	o (conjunción disyuntiva; abreviación de la palabra "awane").
áboto, *adv*----------	whereupon, for this reason or cause, that.	asi que, por esta razón.
ábukon, ábökon, *adv. adj.*-	expression of doubt; do not know, no certainty; probably, probable, by all appearances.	expresión de duda; no sé, no estoy seguro, pueda ser, probable, que pueda suceder; según todas las apariencias.
abukón abökón, *pron*----	he, she, that person------	él, ella, aquel.
abukonkisét, abukonkiséte abukonkore, *advl. phrase.*	for this reason, this is the reason why, so that, therefore.	per esta razón, esta es la razón, asi que, de tal modo, de manera que, per esto.
acero, *n*----------	cutlass, machete (a short cutlass).	machete, acero.
achi, *n*----------	penis----------	picha.
aé? aé? aeá? *adv. inter*----	where? what shall we do? (it is said of a voyage, or any decision that has to be made) is that it? is this the same?	dónde? que hacemos? (se dice de un viaje ó cualquier cesa que van a hacer) que de este? este es? el mismo?

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
aé-awane, *adv*	since it is so, if it is so	siendo esto asi, si es asi.
aébe, (*adj.*) *pron*	the same, by whom, only this or these, "aébe biti ni tau"—"from whom we derive our existence."	el mismo, la misma, solamente eso o esa, o esas o eses, per el cual, etc.
aébea? *pron*	is it he? is it he who?	es él?
aédre, aedrébote, *adv*	for this reason, for this cause, wherefore.	per este motive, per esta causa.
aékore, ayékore, *adv*	for this reason, so that	per esta razón.
agú, *n*	needle	aguja.
ainta, *n*	a bird that eats wasp	pájaro que come avispa.
akua, *conj*	but, yet	pero, empero.
akua-ábukon, *conj*	but and if it is so	pero si es asi.
akure, akuere, jakure, *v*	come	ven.
alta, *n*	altar	altar.
amá? *adv*	where?	dónde.
amare? *adv*	where? although	dónde? aunque.
áme? amare? amare-ae?	where? where is it, whereabout?	dónde? dónde está?
án, *conj*	or, except, if (abbreviation of the word "awane").	ó, ú, fuera de (abreviación de la palabra "awane").
ango	a bird	un pájaro.
anka, *n*	anchor	ancla.
anñö, awane nio *adv*	yes, why not?	si, como no.
anoin, *v*	go, to go, let us go	vaya, ir, vamonos.
antalán, *n*	cock (the cock of any species of birds).	gallo (el gallo de cualquier especie de aves).
anya, *n*	apteryx	apterix.
anyakrikudé, *n*	adjutant	garza.
ara, *adj*	yes, why not?	el mismo, la misma.
ara, *pron*	the same, he, her, him	le, á él.
arábe, *pron*	selfsame	idéntico.
ara-möbe, *pron*	exactly the same; it is he by all means.	exactamente lo mismo; es el mismo de todos modos.
aráwe, *pron*	his, her, he or she (every verb in the past tense demands that the noun or the pronoun which precedes take the suffix *we*.)	el, o, ella (el pretérito de cada verbo demanda que el nombre o pronombre que precede lleva el sufijo *we*.)
arié, *int*	alas! woe is me!	ay de mi! ay!
aro, *n*	rice	arroz.
asiañoa, *conj*	whether	si, se que.
asoa, *n*	snail	babosa, caracól.
awane, *conj*	and, if, except	y, é, si, aunque, supuesto que.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
awane-bátibe	only in this case, only then, only so.	solamente en ese caso, entonces si.
awe, awule, akule, *pron. reflex.*	of myself, or himself, or herself, of themselves.	de si mismo, de él mismo, o de ella misma, de ellos mismos, de ellas mismas.
awera, *n*	gill net	aparejo de mallas para pescar, red.
ayé	*sec* "aé"	*véase* "aé".
ayébe, *pron*	that by which	por el cual.
	B	
baba, *n*	turkey	pavo.
baba-konsén, *n*	wild turkey	pavo silvestre.
bablú, *n*	flower	flor.
bablure, *adj*	flowery	floreciente.
bachi, *n*	panti (the bark of a tree which the women beat to a fine texture till it becomes softer than cloth; a squared strip 2 or 3 inches wide and 2 feet long is used as a loincloth by women).	panti.
badre, *n*	father, minister, priest	padre, ministro.
baibil, *n*	bible	biblia.
baila, *v*	to dance	bailar.
bailako, *n*	dance hall, dancer	baile lugar donde, bailador.
bailare, *v*	to dance	bailar.
bálan, *n*	staff, spear	vara.
baliente, *adj*	brave, worthy, capable (advancing in stature—rikiadre baliente).	valiente, bravo, digno (avanzando a la juventud—rikiadre baliente).
bani, *n*	tin, pan	lata, estaño.
bani-kuata, *n*	zinc	zinc.
Bapaum, *n*	king of the Deko Indians, now extinct.	rey de los Indios extintos llamado Dekos.
bari, *n*	barrel	barríl.
basako, *n*	one who goes on a visit, or a walk.	el que anda en visita o paseo.
basare, *v*	to visit, go for an outing, for a walk.	pasear.
basore	an insect	un insecto.
bate, *n*	bowl	bata.
báti-1, bobu-2, bomon-3, bóboko-4, bóriguié-5, boti-6, bókugu-7, bokuo-8, bojónkon-9, bojoto-10, bojoto-biti-bati-11, etc.	one (form used for numbering times a thing is done).	uno, o una (refiere a las veces que hacen algo).

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bátibe, *adv*	once only	una sola vez.
batore, *adj*	slow, or slowly, patience	despacio, pacito, paciencia.
batoreko, *adv*	little by little	poco a poco.
batrón, *n*	employer, busher, one who employs, the boss of a gang.	el amo, patron, el mandador.
bé, *n*	pumpkin	ullama, uyama.
beka, *n*	name of person	nombre de persona.
beko, *v*	to fall (warning that it will fall).	caer, cae.
beko timon, *v*	fall to the ground	caer al suelo.
bekrie, *n*	a tree	un árbol.
bela, *n*	sail (to put up sail, to sail).	vela (poner vela).
ben, *prep*	with, with him or with her.	con, con él ó ella.
benchi, *n*	bench	banca.
bensíl, *n*	pencil	lapiz.
bentrán, *n*	name of person; an insect	nombre; un insecto.
beo, *adj*	wise (the wise Sitini)	sabio (Sitini Beaba-El Sabio Sitini).
besini, *n*	cup, basin	vaso, taza.
beteko, *v*	to splash, to plunge ahead, to jump at.	brincar, saltar.
bí, *n*	grandmother	abuela.
bi, *v*	is, am, art, are	es, eres, sois, son.
bian, braire, bianbrai, *v*	promise	(promesa) prometer.
bian, *v*	to give	dar.
biandre, *v*	to give, may give, should give.	para dar.
bianko, *n*	giver	dador.
biare, *adv*	now	ahora.
biare-dabe, *adv*	at once	ahora mismo.
bicho, *n*	title of respect to an elderly woman.	abuela.
bien, *v*	give	dar.
bien, *n*	a bird	un pájaro.
bien ken, *v*	to borrow	prestar.
bienta, *v*	restore, return, give back again.	restituir, devolver.
bike, *v*	is, am, art, etc	es, eres, etc.
bike, *v*	pretend (is pretending)	pretender (está pretendiendo).
bíke, *n*	pretension, pretentious	pretensión, pretensioso.
bike bönkon, *adj*	pretend to be big, boastful.	pretende ser grande, jactancioso, fanfarón.
bikéra, *v*	am about to	listo para ir o hacer alguna cosa.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bilbod, *n*	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
bile, *n*	a pill	píldora.
bilón, *n*	a pestle, a mortar in which to beat corn or rice.	pilón, mortero para machacar.
bínkin, *n*	vein, a plant used for medicine.	vena, una planta medicinal.
bínkin-bete, *n*	pulse	pulso.
binle, *n*	pin	alfiler.
bintín, *adv*	recently, not too long ago, lately, of late.	reciente, recientemente, no hace mucho tiempo, un rato hace.
birao, *n*	craft, a large canoe	navichuelo.
bisi, *n*	a family of the tucan specie of curved bill birds.	una especie de tucán, ave tropadora americana que tiene el pico arqueado.
bísira, *n*	name of a place along the banks of the Cricamola River.	nombre de un lugar a la orilla del rio Cricamola.
bíti, *n*	the frigate bird	pájaro del mar vulgarmente llamado Tijeras.
biti, *prep*	on, by, after, over, above	sobre, por, á, con, cerca, después, tras, seguida de, según.
bitini, *prep*	above, over, on top of, upon, up above.	sobre, arriba.
bla, *n*	flask plantain	una clase de plátano.
blántán, *n*	name of a place	nombre de un lugar.
bles, blesdre, *v*	to bless	bendecir.
bleto, *n*	plate	plato.
blitako, *n*	the one who speaks, the speaker.	el que habla.
blite, *v*	to speak	hablar.
blite, *v.* (*fut.* blitai, *pret.* blitani, blitaba, blitabare, blitamane, *pos. pret.* blitabarera, *imp. trans.* blitawunamane).	to talk (see Conjunction in Grammar).	hablar.
blö, *adj*	wrong, unjust, injustice, twisted.	mal, incorrecto, injusticia, injusto, torcido.
blowarö, blowara mnú, *n*	flour	harina.
blú, *n*	flower (abbreviation of the word flower "bablú").	abreviación de la palabra "bablú"—flor.
blure, *n*	blue	añil, azúl.
bo, *n*	color, appearance	color, apariencia.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bo, *v*	seem as, (*conj.*) as if, (*v.*) resemble, (*n.*) resemblance (an ironical phrase denoting disdain; in that case it is an interjection: bo! as if it is so! or true! or real! "bo metre bore! true it seems!")	parece asi, como, semejante a, semblanza (expresión de desprecio).
bobe? *adv*	how many times?	cuantas veces?
böbo, *n*	frog	sapo.
bóbota, *n*	frog	sapo.
boiene, *v*	to fast (abstention from food cooked on fire that is used by others in the hut under the orders of the Sukya; the sick are tabooed from things cooked on that fire, especially if used by a pregnant woman and the male responsible for her condition. (*n.* taboo.)	ayunar, observar el ayuna que los Sukyas imponen para evitar el empeoramiento del enfermo. Entonces el enfermo no puede comer de cosas cocidas sobre fuego de que comen otras personas, especialmente mujeres encinta y del marido de ella.
boke, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
bokoí, *n*	spirit (bad) duppy, a ghost.	fantasma, espíritu, algo curioso.
bokolore, *n*	twin	gemelo, mellizo.
bǫkon, *adj*	gentle, faithful, honorable, honest, loyal, trustful, sincere.	gentíl, fiél, honrado, honesto, leal.
bókon, *adv*	gently	gentilmente, etc.
bókone, *v*	take unjustly, adultery, to take the woman of another man; possess.	tener injustamente, coger mujer de otro, adulterio, poseer.
bokrien, *v*	to grow the young of any animal, chickens, pigs, etc.	para criar o cuidar, criada de pollos, o de puereos u otra cosa.
bokroin, *n*	moss	musgo.
bokrondo, *n*	a bird; the rupicola	un pájaro.
bokukara, *n*	ointment	unguento.
bokuke, *v*	to anoint, to cauterize a wound, to burn one's self with a cauterizer.	para ungir, cauterizer una herida, quemar a si mismo.
bokukako, *n*	what is used to cauterize a wound, the one or the thing used to cauterize a wound.	lo que usa para cauterizar una herida, restañar una herida con caustico.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bola, *n*	ball	bola.
bolén, *adj*	nice	sabroso.
bolöko, *adj*	short and fat, chubby	corto y gordo.
bolore, *adj*	round, rotund	redondo.
bomeuta, *n*	pomade, vaseline	pomada, vaselina.
bomoinbare, *v*	observed the Sunday, or rested on it.	observó el Domingo, o descansaba entonces.
bómon, *adj*	three times	tres veces.
bómón, *n*	Sunday, week	Domingo, semana.
bomonkri, *n*	Good Friday	Viernes Santo.
bomónte, *n*	Sunday	Domingo.
bomontiké, *v*, *n*	to keep a feast, and also the feast itself.	para observar una fiesta, y la fiesta misma.
bon, *adj*	grey or gray	gris.
bondokuo, *n*	lily	liiro.
bonen, *n*	cabbage	remolacha.
bóngokuo, *n*	a kind of seed used by the Indians to remove their beard.	una especie de semilla que usan los Indios para quitar la barba.
bónkon, *adv*	just so without premeditation.	asi sin premeditación.
bónkon, *adj*	honorable, real confidential.	honorable, digno.
bónon, *n*	taste	sabor.
bononoin, *v*. (*fut.* bononoai, *pret.* bononnuri).	to taste	saborear.
bónton, *n*	button	botón.
bontrón, *n*	growl	gruñido.
bóntrón miké, *v*	to groan	gruñir.
bonuore, *adj*	beautiful, pretty, lovely	bello, bonito, bonita.
bonwae, *n*	gray fish	una especie de pescado.
bore, *adj*	around	alrededor.
bore, *adv*	as if it is true	como si fuere la verdad.
bori, *adj*	more, greater, bigger (used with all adjectives to indicate degree of comparison; a thing can only be "good" and "bori good").	com. más, mayor, mas grande, mejor, óptimo se usa con adjetivos para hacer comparacíon
bori, *adv*	very, much	muy, mucho.
borirasi, *adv*	very much more, all the more, more so, in spite of.	mucho mas, mas intenso.
borisi, *adv*	almost	casi.
bose, *v*	lick, suck	(chupar) mamar.
bǫsi, *n*	sister-in-law, daughter-in-law.	cuñada, yerna.
bosǫka, bosukata, *v*	to anoint	ungir.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bosukako, *n*	ointment, that which anoints.	con que se unge, el que unge.
bosukara, *n*	ointment	unguento.
bọta, *n*	a kind of plantain, *itioti* plantain.	especie de plátano.
bọto, *n*	bark, vessel	barco.
botö, böto kri, *n*	a plant used by Indian therapeutics to induce vomiting.	especie de planta que usan los Indios come emético.
boto, *prep*	on, by, over, near (for this reason or cause).	sobre, por, encima, cerca (por esta razón) boto ábukon.
botoeko, *v*	to splash, to beat	brincar.
bótoko, *adj*	all kinds	toda clase.
bótoko, *n*	all kinds of animals	toda clase de bestias.
botökri, *n*	a medicinal plant	planta que usan para medicina.
botökus, *n*	a kind of yam	una especie de yame.
botori, *adv*	outside	parte de afuera.
botorikiri, *n*	the outside of any thing	el lado de afuera de alguna cosa.
brai, *adj*	cheap, smart, clever, active, a smart fellow (ni brai).	barato, activo, vivo, ligero.
braibe, *adj*	few	poco.
braiko, *adj*	small, short	pequeño.
braire, *v*	challenge	desafiar.
brance, *adj*	French	Francés.
brare, *n*	man, a brave one	hombre, persona de valentía.
brare, *adj*	brave	valiente.
brásuko, *n*	bottle, flask plantain	botella.
brea, *n*	wax	cera, lacre.
bren, *adj*	sick	enfermo.
bren, *n*	sickness	enfermedad.
brene, *adv*	sickly	enfermizo.
bresentere, *adv*	gratis	gratis.
brete, *n*	bread	pan.
breyasie, *n*	prayer	oración.
brimo, *adj*	slippery	resbaladizo, resbalozo.
bro, *v*	is, am, are	es, eres, estar.
bro, *n*	grandson	nieto.
brö, *n*	sprout	vástago.
brọkuo, *n*	gall	hiel.
bron, *adv*	ready	listo.
brukuo, *n*	heart	corazón.
brurare, *adj*	naked	desnudo.
brutu, *n*	breast	pecho.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
bu, *n*	guava, a kind of locus plant, the pods containing seeds wrapped in soft cottonlike covering that is sweet.	"tama-tama", tamarindo, guava.
bucha, *n*	knife	cuchilla.
buchu, buchuru, *n*	primitive banana	especie de guineo primitivo.
bui, *n*	buoy	boya.
buká, *v. imp*	give to eat	dar de comer.
bukábe, *adj*	lazy	perezoso.
bukádre, *v*	feed	dar de comer.
bukáko, *n*	feeder	el que da de comer a otro.
bukara, *n*	that in which one eats	con lo que se da de comer.
bukata, *n*	a trough made from the leaf of a palm tree.	una artesa hecha de la hoja de la jira.
bukata, *v*	feeding	dando de comer.
buke, *v*	feed	dar de comer.
buke, *v*	to fan	abanicar.
bukere, bukére, *adj*	dim	oscuro.
búkete, *v*	to light	prender.
búkube, *interj*	a sudden crashing sound, anything that happens suddenly.	sonido que viene de repente.
bule, *n*	belly	barriga.
bulekuo, bulekuo kri, *adj*	bellied, big belly, a glutton.	barrigón, que come mucho.
bumu, *n*	boom	botalón.
bun, *n*	granddaughter	nieta.
bura, *n*	deer	venado, ciervo.
burachi, *n*	a bird that lives in the grassy swamplands.	un pajarito que vive en las yerbas del fango.
buré, *n*	the young of any people or race.	prole de alguna raza.
buré, *adj*	fine, dust	fino.
burere, *adv*	fine to powder	fino hasta polvo.
buro, *n*	a palm from which boards are made for huts.	palma de que hacen madera para casas.
busunlin, *n*	secretary bird	gavilan.
buti, *n*	jug	jarro.
butié, *n*	vagina	chucha.
butiere, *adj*	naked	desnudo.
	Ch	
chaba, *n*	hatchet (hammer)	hacha (martillo).
chacha, *n*	kingfisher	abubilla.
chakán, *n*	a kind of toad	una clase de sapo.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
chambra, *n*	plant called locust; stinking toe.	cañafistula.
chami, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
chan, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
chan, *n*	crow	cuervo, gallinaso.
chanka, *n*	name of a man or a woman; a small kind of toad.	nombre de mujer o hombre; una clase de sapo.
che, *n*	excrement of a girl baby	excremento de una ninita.
chen, chengro, *n*	Negro	negro.
chi, *adj*	small	pequeño.
chi, *adv*	little	poco.
chibá, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chibo, *n*	goat	chivo, cabrito.
chibóngoto, *n*	mutton	carne de oveja.
chibó-ngobó, *n*	kid	cabrito.
chichikón, chichikoli, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiko, chikón, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
china, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chino, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiri, *n*	sore, ulcer	llaga, úlcera.
chiroli, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chirré, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chiwi, *n*	foreigner	extranjero.
cho, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chö, chökuata, *n*	a fish	un pescado.
choa, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
choba, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
chobrá, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chokuo, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
choli, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
cholube, cholibu, *n*	ibis	garza.
choma, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chonchon, *n*	a small kind of ibis	una especie de garza muy pequeña.
chotri, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
chubé, *n*	the horsefly; name of a man.	una mosca que pica caballos, nombre de un hombre.
churú, chrú, *n*	a seashell	caracól.
	C	
Ciri Klave, *n*	according to their folklore, Ciri Klave could read and write and could make gun and needle; a mythological figure.	segun foklorico dicen que Ciri Klave era un indio que sabia letras, podia hacer aguja y escapeta.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	D	
da, *v*	to cause a sick person to have a relapse.	causar el empeoramiento de un enfermo.
dabá, *v.* (*fut.* del vbo, deber, tener, hacer).	auxiliary verb which denotes the future of the verb; will, shall, may, can, etc.	aux. del vbo; tene, poder.
dababa, *v*	the past tense of the verb "dabá".	el pretérito del vbo dabá.
dabádirata, *v*	expresses the future of the verb "to be" in an imperative sense.	que expresa la combinación del verbo ser en el tiempo futuro, con la idea de un imperativo o mando.
dai, *n*	a fork, a lance with three points, a three-pronged spear.	tenedor, una lanza con tres puntas.
dain, *v*	when a pregnant woman sees a sick person or the man who is responsible for her condition, the sick is said to have been "dain" and is likely to become worse and even die; to cause a sick person to have a relapse according to their superstitious belief.	dañar a un enferno en una manera supersticiosa.
daiota, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
daire, *adv*	long time	largo tiempo.
daiun, *adv*	a long distance away	larga distancia, muy distante.
daite, *v*	past tense of the verb "dain."	pret. del verbo "dain."
dani, *v*	past tense of the verb "dain".	pret. del verbo "dain."
dare, *n*	day	día.
dati, *adj.* (döbu 2, domon 3, dóboko 4, dóriguié 5, doti 6, dókugu 7, dókuo 8, dojonkon 9, jojoto 10).	one (when counting bunches, like a bunch of plantain or bananas).	uno (como un racimo de platano o de guineo).
dé, *adv*	late	tarde.
debé, *adv*	enough, sufficient	suficiente, bastante.
debéko, *v.* (*imp. n.* debeadreko).	let loose, let go, loose, to relinquish.	soltar, aflojar, desencadenar, permitir, dejar.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
déko, *n*.	the first day, age, or morning; early, soon. (doubling the word emphasizes or stresses how early; Indian tribe now extinct, Escudo de Veraguas).	el primer siglo, mañana, temprano, madrugada; tribu indígena.
dekóbe, *adv*.	very early in the morning.	muy temprano.
deme, *adj*.	meek, affable, placid.	suave, con ternura, manso.
deme, *adv*.	tenderly, gently, easily, softly.	tiernamente, suavemente.
den, *v*. (deyenko, *imp*. deyenko kobore, take away or take out, lleva afuera; deyenkokon, take away from, tomar de; deyen guo, take home, lleva a la casa; denyen jaben, take with, lleva con; denyen ja di biti, take by force, lleva por la fuerza; denyen göre, immorality, imoralidad.)	take.	tomar, coger.
dendénkuata, *n*.	sea fan used as a seive.	cedazo del mar, tamíz.
deo, *n*.	night.	noche.
dera, *adj*. (*n*.) (ni déra, the ancient, los ancianos).	ancient, olden, old.	anciano, antaño, viejo.
dera, *n*.	a bird.	un pájaro.
derabe, *adv*.	olden time, of old, long time ago, hours ago.	antiguamente, hace tiempo, horas ya.
deré?, *pron*.	what?	qué?
dére, *n*.	evening.	tarde.
dereko, *adv*.	toward evening.	por la tarde.
dí, *n*.	force, power, might, strength.	fuerza, poder.
diablú, *n*.	satan, the devil, any evil spirit or thing.	satanás, el diablo, espiritu malo.
dibá, dibán, *n*. (dibantre or dibauntre, *plur*.).	the woman taken in after the first wife; rival.	rival; nombre de la otra mujer de un mismo hombre.
dibé, dibére, *v*. (dibedre, may ask, should ask; dibéi, shall ask; (*n*.) dibeko, pleader, beggar).	plead, supplicate, ask, beg.	pedir, rogar, orar, suplicar.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dibí, *adj*	hard, difficult	fuerte, duro, dificil.
dibire, *adv*	urgently, with all vehemence, constantly.	con toda urgencia, urgentemente, constantemente.
dibiriko, *v*	ceased (since today)	hace cesar, cesó.
dibo, *n*	a trap to catch armadillo	trampa para coger armadillo.
dien, *v.* (diaí—*fut.*, diri—*imp.*, diani—*p.*, diadre—*pres.*, diuni—that which is boiled, diawunain—command it to be boiled).	to boil, to seethe, cook	hervir, cocer, bullir.
diká, *adv.* (dikaruore)	too much	muy, mucho, muy mucho, repleto.
diká, *v*	imp. of the verb "dike," to sew.	imp. del verbo "dike," coser.
dike, *v*	sew, calk, paint face	coser, galafatear, pintar la cara.
dike, *n*	face paint	pintura que usen para la cara.
dikéko, *v*	to walk about, to be able to move about or stir.	caminar.
díkima, *n*	banana	guineo, banano.
dime, *adj*	firm, stiff, tight, sour	firme, tirante, tieso, agrio.
diñan, *adj*	weak, has no strength	débil, no tiene fuerza.
diñanmen, *n*	debility, weakness, feeble folk.	debilidad, los enfermizos.
dineyeko, *adj*	languid, faint, loss of strength, feeble, weak.	lánguido, abatido, pérdida de fuerza, débil.
diöre, *adj*	dim	oscuro.
diri, *n*	species of mollusk commonly called sea beef.	una especie de molusco.
dirioe, *n*	a sign	seña.
dirire, *v*	to show, to guide, to direct.	enseñar, dirigir, guiar.
dirire, *adj*	of a reddish color, sound coming in with persistence.	de color rojo, sonido que viene con persistencia.
diririte, *v*	melt	derretir, fundir.
dite, *adj*	strong	fuerte.
dite, ditémen, *n*	relative	familia.
diteko, *v*	meet, to cause to join	juntar, encontrar.
do, *n*	smell, foam	olor.
dö, *n*	iguana	iguana.
dö (sdö), *n*	rum, alcohol, chicha; name of a person.	ron, alcohol, chicha; nombre de un persona.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
doa, *n*	grandfather	abuelo.
doana or duana, *n*	son-in-law	yerno.
doanane or duanane, *v*	to court	solicitar, enamorarse.
döba, or dröbá, *v*	drunk	borracho.
dobe?, *adj*	how many?	cuantos?
dobien, *v*	want	desear, quiere.
dobienta, *v*	to desire again	desea otra vez.
dobö, *n*	earth	barro.
dobó, *prep*	behind	detrás.
doböa (kuita doböa) (*n.*)	sardine, sprat	sardina.
doböba, *adj*	colored, variegated, different colors.	rayado, variado.
dobǫbi, *n*	the person who admits into the mysterious rite called "gwuró."	la persona que admite en el misterioso rito llamado "gwuró."
dobǫimetako, *n*	graveyard, burying place, sepulcher.	entierro.
dobǫimete, *v*	to bury the dead	enterrar el muerto.
doböko, *adj*	heavy	pesado.
dobónea, *inter. v*	as in the sentence: I wonder if he is going. The idea conveyed is ironical.—Is there any certainty about that or of whatever thing is being spoken of.	(como en la frase) noin dubónea, el va? Con ironia.
dóboro, *n*	thread	ilo.
dóboro drunyen, *n*	cotton	algodón.
dobóro, dóboró, *n*	mud, dirt, swamp	lodo, fango, basura, cieno, basura.
dodo, *n*	horned owl	lechuga.
dogá, *n*	macaw	papagayo, ara.
doin, *v.* (jaroa, *fut.*; dosoba, *pret;* jaroani, *past.*).	to hear, to feel, to suck	oir, sentir, mamar, chupar.
doke, *v*	to beat	batir.
dokete, *v*	to sting, to pierce	picar.
doko, *adv*	softly, gently	pacito.
dokoite, *v*	future tense of dokete	fut. de dokete.
dokoko, *n*	the one who beats out anything, or the thing in which it is beaten.	el que batea alguna cosa, o la cosa en que batea algo.
dókora, *n*	a large bird with white and black feathers; eats snakes.	halcon que come culebra tiene plumas negras y blancas.
dokora, *n*	vessel in which anything is beaten.	cosa en que batea algo.
dokote, *v*	draw out	extraer.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dokuo or dokua, *n*	head	cabeza.
dokuo kro, *n*	skull	craneo.
dokuo kuata, *n*	scalp	tegumento que cubre el cráneo.
dokuo otöre, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
dokuore, *conj. adv*	for this reason, for this cause.	por esta razón, por esta causa.
dolén, *adj. part*	cooked	cocido.
don, *adv*	the other side	al otro lado, allá en la otra playa ó el otro lugar.
donkin, *n*	Sukya, medicine man, prophet; the man who preserves in his memory the traditions, customs, and practices of the tribe.	Sukya, curandero, profeta; el que guarda las tradiciones cuentos y las costumbres del tribu.
dooi, *adj*	wise	sabio.
dore	ease, ceasing pain	cesar, cesa de doler.
doré, *v.* (doredre—be born; naciere doreni, *pret.*; dorebare, *pret.*; dorei, *fut.*).	to be born	nacer.
dórebe, *adj*	soft, easy	liso, suave.
dori, dorié, *n*	blood	sangre.
dorire, *adj*	bloody	sangriento.
dorié den, *v.* (dorié nimien—bleed, echar sangre).	draw blood	sangrar.
döro, *n.* (döro kro—neck bone, cerviz).	neck, throat	cuello, pescuezo, garganta.
dörore, *v*	to wade in the water, to swim.	vadear hasta el pescuezo en el agua, nadar.
dose, *v*	to smell	oler.
döta, *v*	to make straight, to straighten (to drain, to dry fish or meat; drain a swamp, etc.).	hacer recto, hacer secar (como carne o pez sobre el fuego). Secar el fango.
dötako, *n*	one who straightens anything; the place where a thing is put to dry.	el que hace recto alguna cosa; el lugar donde se pone algo para secarse.
dote, *adj*	offensive	oloroso.
dote, *v.* (botoi, *fut.*; botoni, *pret.*; dotoba or dotobare, *pret.*; dotobarera, *pos. pret.*).	trample (this verb changes its ending to "o" for its conjugation).	pisotear, hollar (este verbo cambia en "o" para la conjugación).
dotere, *v.* (dotedre)	to weave, to build, to dress, to spin.	tejer, construir, fabricar, vestir.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dötro, *adv*	quick, quickly, swiftly	ligero, pronto, ligeramente.
dotuko, *v*	to bend	torcer, desviar.
dotuko, *adj*	bent	torcido.
dránkuán, *v*	fever	fiebre.
drankuane, *adj*	feverish	calenturiento.
dre? *pron*	what?	qué?
dre, *pron*	what	que, aquello que.
dre-boto, *conj*	for what reason	por que razón.
drékebe, *adv*	quick	ligero, pronto.
dreke-dreke, *adv*	in a hurry	con ligereza.
drekore?	wherefore	porque.
drekua, *pron*	which, whatsoever	cual.
drewe, *pron*	that, that thing or person	aquel, eso, esa, aquello, aquel cosa.
dréwetre, *n.* (plu.)	those persons or children	aquellas personas, o niños.
dribe, *n*	scorpion	escorpión.
drieko, *n*	teacher; one who shows	el que enseña, maestro.
driere, *v.* (driedre)	show; teach	enseñar.
drigá, *n*	tarpon	tarpón, sábalo.
drin, *n*	yampi	yampi.
driridi, *n*	a whistle	un silbo.
droa, *n*	white face monkey	mono (cara blanca).
droare, *n*	any food carried on a voyage.	puñado de comida que se lleva en viaje.
dröbánike, *n*	to go on a drunk; revelry	borarchera.
dröbanoako, *n*	drunkard	borracho.
dröbare, *v*	drunk	emborrachado, emborrachar, para emborrachar.
drochi, *n*	a small monkey	un pequeño mono.
droi, *n*	gland	glándula.
drore, *v*	to tire	cansar.
drore, *n*	fatigue, weariness	cansancio.
dru, *n*	conch, shoulder	caracól, hombro.
drukuata, *n*	conch shell	concha.
dru-oro, *n*	a pearl	perla.
drun, *n*	yam	yame.
drune, *adj*	black	negro.
drunien or drunyen, *n*	hair	pelo.
du, *n*	canoe, ship, war	cayuco, canoa, vapor, guerra.
dua or dualeka, *n*	pelican	pelícano.
duana, *n*	son-in-law	yérno.
duanane, *v*	to court	enamorar.
dubú	sprat	sardina.
dubúa, *n*	sprat	sardina.
dubún, *adj*	angry, vex, fierce	bravo, enojado, feroz.
dúburu, *n*	fish scale	escama de pescado.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
dui, *n*	a small bird	un pájaro pequeño.
duiti, *n*	fish roasted in palm leaves; food carried in leaves.	pescado asado en hojas de palma; comida en paquete hecha de hojas.
duiti, *adj*	one (see form of counting in Grammar).	uno, etc. (la manera de contar cosas llevadas en paquetes hechas de hojas).
duká, *n*	cedar, pear	cedro, aguacate.
duká, *v.* (dukadre, *pot. mood*).	to come (part of the verbs dukadre, jatadre, kite, etc.).	venir, ha de venir (parte del verbo dukadre, jatadre, kite).
duko, *n.* (dukodre, like a soldier).	soldier, warrior	soldado, guerrero (como un soldado).
duko koböbuye, *n*	general, captain	general, capitán.
duku, *n*	gannet booby	zote.
dúkuna, *n*	crest, topknot	fontanche, cresta.
dumoine, *v*	to kiss	besar.
dun, *n*	father	padre.
dunenta, *n*	near father, uncle, stepfather.	padre, tio, padrastro.
dúnkune, *n*	grand master of Gwuró	Jefe de la logia secreta de los Indios.
dúnkuore, *adv*	in that direction	en esa o aquella dirección.
dunmen, dundre *n*	parents	padres, parientes.
duon, *n*	cloth, clothes, suit, dress	ropa, tela, vestido, traje.
duore, *adj*	some, a few, equal	algo de, un poco, algunos, igual.
duore, *adj*	alike	lo mismo.
duorengwa, *adv*	sometimes	a veces.
duorengwane, *adv*	sometimes	a veces.
dura, *n*	bastard cedar	cedro macho.
dura, *v*	past tense of the verb to hear, heard.	pret. del verbo oir, doin.
dure, *v*	to war, to go by boat, to embark.	luchar, pelear, ir a la guerra.
duró, *adj*	young, unfit fruit	fruta que no está hecha o madura.
duroire, *v*	distribute	distribuir.
durubón, *n*	water dog, the otter	nutria.
durumoine, duroboindre, duruboine, *v.*	sell	vender.
durumoinko, durubonko, *n*	trader, merchant	comerciante.
duti, *n*	crab	cangrejo.
	E	
é, *adj*	true, right, certain, perfect, correct, sure, genuine.	cierto, real, genuino, propio, correcto, seguro.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
é, *adv*	truly, etc	ciertamente, etc.
éa?, *interj*	is it true? etc	es cierto?, etc.
ébo!, *interj*	looks like true! (irony)	parece cierto! (ironia).
ébore!, *interj*	true man! true friend!	cierto amigo! (ironia).
ékuré! *interj*	yes man (irony)	si hombre! (ironia).
elenkan, *n*	necromancy	brujeria.
elenkan mike, *v*	to practice necromancy or obeah.	practicar brujeria.
ene, *adj*	ailing, peevish	enfadoso, mimada.
era, *adv*	of a truth, truly	de veras, verdaderamente.
erara, *adv*	surely	seguramente.
erara bokone, *adv*	very true	muy cierto.
ere, *adj.*, *adv*	plenty, much (said of bulky objects).	mucho, abundante (se usa con objetos en bultos).
erere, *adj*	same, equal	mismo, igual, semejante.
erere, *adv*	like as, also	asi mismo, también.
ése?, *pron. interj*	is it so?	es asi?
esleti, *n*	slate	pizarra.
éteba, *n*	*sister* (when a sister is addressing another sister); *brother* (when a brother is addressing another brother).	*hermana* (cuando una hermana está hablando a otra hermana), *hermano* (cuando un hermano esta hablando a otro hermano).
	G	
ga, *v.* (gai, *fut.*; gani, *pret.*; gaba, *pret.*; gabare, *pret.*; gari, *pret.*).	prove, tempt, solicit, know	probar, tentar, solicitar, saber.
gain, *v*	watch, spy upon (to tempt deliberately).	aguaitar, velar.
gain, *v*	to see	ver.
gainte, *v*	to lose, to cause to be lost (anything, or person).	perder, perecer, causar la pérdida de alguna cosa.
gaire, *v*	to be ashamed	avergonzar.
ganá, *n.* (ganá yae)	gamble	juego.
ganán, *n*	gain	ganancia.
ganane, ganaine, *v*	to gain, to win	para ganar, vencer.
gare, *v.* (gare, *pret.*; gani, *pret.*; garera, se sabe ya; gabare, *pret.*).	to know	saber.
gárobo, *n*	nothing	ninguna cosa.
gö, *n*	robbery, theft	robo.
göbe, *n*	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
göbi, *v*	intention to rob	intención para robar o hurtar.
gobrán, *n*	government, governor	gobierno, gobernador.
göko, *n*	thief	ladrón.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
gökoko, *v.* (gökakoba, *pret.*; gökaiko, *fut.*; gökariko, *pret.*; gökáninko, *pret.*).	to hang	colgar.
göre, *v*	to rob, to steal	robar, hurtar.
göta, *n*	provision, subsistence	provisión, subsistencia.
gracia, *n*	thanks	gracia.
gré, *n.* (30 gré-biti-kuojoto, etc.; 40 gréketébu (dos veintenas, or two twenties or scores); 50 gréketeboku-biti-kuojoto (dos veintenas mas diez or two scores and ten).	one score, numbering is done in scores.	veintena, las numeraciones se hacen de veintena en adelante.
		adelante.
gréra, *n*	the twentieth day	el día veinte.
grine, *adj*	sharp	afilado.
gro, *n*	handle	manecilla.
grobiti, *adj*	in power, having authority.	tiene poder, o autoridad.
grotadreko, *v*	to run ashore, aground, or on a sand bank.	aterrar, ir a tierra, secar sobre un banco.
gru, *n*	uncle	tío.
grukeko, *v*	to cause to tremble, to shake.	hacer temblar, temblar, sacudir, temer.
gu, *n*	a hole, an owl	un hueco, lechuza, agujero.
gua, *v*	to flog, to scourge	castigar, azotar.
gúdike, *v*	to mend	remendar.
guebé, *adj*	without food, meatless (to eat food without meat).	sin carne, sin comida (comida sin carne).
guedá, *adj*	angry, coleric, irritated	caliente, irritado, enojado, colérico.
guedá, *v.* (guedai, *fut.*; guedani, *pret.*; guedába, *pret.*).	the act of being angry or irritated.	el acto de ser colérico o enojado.
gueré?, *interj. pron*	what? what relation?	que? que pariente?
gueta	the dead, death	la muerte.
guetá, *n*	the dead, death	la muerte.
guetadre, *v.* (guetai, *fut.*; ngetani, *pret.*; guetaba, *pret.*).	die	muere.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
guetó, *n*.	A religious wake of the Guaymí. It is their belief that by means of this wake the Sukyas can exorcise evil spirits. Generally the wakes begin on Sundays and end 5 days later. During the nights of the wake no Indian there will sleep. During those days they will not work. They are watching for the spirit that caused the sickness, or that caused the dream which the sick person has had. Across the entrances to the huts where the wake is they put a vine with nooses to catch the spirit that caused the sickness or the dream. They make arches of wild canes and beside the wild cane arches they put crosses of balsa wood. At the foot of the crosses they burn the nest of termites, and the leaves of a vine that give off a disagreeable smell when the smoke begins to rise. During the nights the medicine men drop into the eyes of the wake keepers a preparation to prevent their dreaming. The object of the wake is to avoid dreams. When an Indian dreams, he believes that he will surely die, and the strange thing about it is that he really dies.	Velorio religioso de esta tribu. Es creido que por medio de este velorio los Sukyas pueden exorcisar demonios. Generalmente el velorio empieza los Domingos y termina cinco días después. Durante estas noches del velorio los indios no duermen. Durante esos días no trabajan. Estan velando por el fantasma, causa del mal o el sueño que ha tenido el enfermo. A través de las entradas de la casa dónde está el Velorio, se ponen bejucos con nudos para coger el espíritu causante de la enfermedad o el sueño. Se hacen arcos de cañas silvestres, y al lado de las cañas que forman los arcos, se arreglan cruces de balsa. Al pie de las cruces queman nidos de piojo y las hojas de unos bejucos que tienen un olor muy desagradable cuando empieza a subir el humo. Durante las noches, los curanderos hechan una preparación en los ojos de los que estan velando para evitar el sueño. El objeto del velorio es para evitar el sueño. Cuando el Indio sueña el cree que morirá seguramente, y lo extraño es que pasa lo mismo como soñaba.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
güi, *n*	house, home, domesticated, not wild.	casa, hogar, de casa, no es silvestre.
guiteko, *v*	to push, to shove	empujar, estoquear, estropear.
guo, *adv*	not long ago, a little while ago, this very minute.	ahora mismo, este momento, un rato.
guo, *n*	home	casa.
gute, *adj*	having holes	ladrado entre si, tiene hueco.
gwo, *n*	home	casa.
gwuró, *n*	the ceremony by which neophytes are introduced into the mysteries, liturgies, and sacred rites of the tribe.	la ceremonia por la cual los neófitos estan introducidos en las costumbres y reciben enseñanzas en las liturgias, los cánticos y cosas sagradas de la tribu.
gwurore, *adv*	quickly, with no intention to delay.	ligeramente, para no demorar.
	I	
I, *n*	maize or Indian corn	maíz.
ibiá, *n*	sugarcane	caña.
ibiá-tali, *n*	a snake not regarded as venomous.	una culebra no venenosa.
icha, *n*	an apparition	fantasma.
iglé, *n*	an English-speaking person.	un inglés.
iglébu, *n*	an Englishman	persona que habla inglés, y pertenece a Inglaterra.
ikadre, ikako, *n*	burnt crust	secado y quemado.
ike, *v*	to burn in the pot as the crust.	pegado a la olla.
ikuirri, *n*	a little bird	un pajarito.
iman, *n*	sand	arena.
imante, *adj*	sandy	arenoso.
inchonkro, inchinkro, *n*	nose bridge	caballete de la nariz.
insón, *n*	nose	nariz.
insón gu, *n*	nostrils	cañon de la nariz.
intrain, *n*	urine	orina.
intrainkain, *v*	urinate	orinar.
Irá, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
Iridikibe, *n*	Almighty God (language of a neighboring tribe).	Dios Todo Poderoso.
iriratro, *n*	the sun	el sol.
iriwi, *n*	curassow (wild turkey)	pavo (silvestre).

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
iroli, *n*.	a bench, a stool.	banquillo, un asiento, banca.
iti, *adj*. nibu, nimon, nibuko, niriguié, nití, níkugu, nikuo, nijonkon, nijoto.	one (the manner used for counting persons).	uno (la manera que se usa para contar personas).
itire-itire, *adj*.	every, one by one.	uno por uno, cada uno, cada.
Ito, *n*.	name of a man.	nombre de un hombre.
iwe, *pron*.	he, she, it, him, her, they, them.	él, ella, lo, los, ellos, ellas, etc.
	J	
ja, *pron*.	the equivalent for all possessive pronouns.	el equivalente de todos los pronombres posesivos.
jaba, *v*. (jabadre, atreverse, jababa, *pret.*; jababare, *pos. pret.*).	attempt, venture.	atentar, atreverse, venturarse.
Jabála, *n*.	name of a man.	nombre de un hombre.
jaboerebe, *adj*.	of the same appearance.	de la misma apariencia.
jabokukara, *n*.	ointment.	ungüento.
jabón, *n*.	soap.	jabón.
jabosukara, *n*.	liniment.	ungüento.
jabuke, *v*.	feed, cohabit (the sex act, especially on the part of a woman).	comer, cohabitar.
jadáinko, *v*. (jadénko, jadariko, *pret.*; jadáninko, *pret.*; jadákoba, *pret.*; jadaninanko, *pos. pret.*).	to make fun or jokes; to play with a woman with a view.	hacer chistes, acariciar, hacer chuscada.
jadikaire, *v*.	boast.	jactarse.
jadikako, *n*.	a boaster.	uno que habla en una manera jactanciosa.
jadinoin, *v*.	wrestle, try strength.	probar fuerza.
jadomikaramane, *n*.	perfume (literally, to make me smell sweet).	perfume.
jadotere, *v*.	to dress oneself, to adorn oneself.	para vestirse, poner ropa, vestirse.
jaduore, *adj*.	in the same case, a sharer in, partner in.	en la misma condición, en el mismo caso.
jaduyé, jaduyeko, *n*.	enemy.	enemigo.
jaduyere, *v*.	hate, to hold enmity against.	odiar, tener odio.
jagá, jagain, *v*.	to test one, to prove, to tempt.	probar, tentar.
jagako, *n*.	tempter, one who puts to the test another.	tentador, el que prueba a otro.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jagaire, *v*	to shame	avergonzar.
mike jagaire, *v*	to make one feel ashamed	hacerle pasar vergüenza.
jakainbori, *v*	to boast	jactarse.
jakaintori, *n*	race	carrera.
jakara, *n*	something to hold on	algo para agarrar.
jakore, *v*	to make a thing one's own	para poseer.
jakrienko, *v*	to hold back oneself, to restrain, to shrink.	detenerse, restriñir.
jakroke, *prep*	phrase that indicates for oneself.	frase que indica para si mismo.
jakroke, *conj*	for this cause, so then, after all.	por esta causa, asi que, en fin.
jakunkiene, *n*	two persons having the same birthday; same age.	dos personas que tienen la misma fecha de nacimiento; contemporaneo.
jama, *n*	hammer	martillo.
jamaka, *n*	hammock	hamaca.
jamikebori, *v*	to exalt oneself	ensalzar a si mismo.
jaminienko, *v*	to swing	mecer.
jamokete, *v*	to marry	casar, celebrar matrimonio.
jamokote, *n*	marriage	casamiento.
jamokoteko, *n*	the place and the person that celebrates matrimony.	el lugar, y la persona que celebra matrimonio.
jamoroko, *n*	friend, relative	amigo, familia.
jamorokore, *v*	to befriend	amigar.
jan! *interj*	an expression that precedes anger.	expresión que precede la rabia.
janamukoire, *n*	sodomy, homosexuality	homosexualidad.
jangiébien, *v*	to revenge	vengar.
jánkunu, *adv*	constantly, continually	constantemente.
jare, *n*	a relative	una familia.
jaroa, *v*	to hear, to feel	oir, sentir.
jata, *v*	to come	venir.
jate, *n*	the shore, the land, the interior, the south.	a tierra, hacia la tierra, interior, el sur.
jateri, *n*	one who comes from the interior.	uno que viene del interior.
jateta, jatrita, *prep*	by the interior, along the coast.	por el interior, cerca de la playa, o de la ribera, por la costa.
jatikeko, *v*	to cut oneself	para cortar a si mismo.
jato, jatota, *n*	inland	tierras interinas.
jatokaintori, *v*	to restrain oneself; temperate.	para restriñir a si mismo, templanza.
jatote, *n*	my fireside, my home	hogar.
jatote, *adv*	backward	tras, detrás.
jatote, jatotekore, *v*	to go back	noin jatote. ir atrás.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jawe, *pron*	possessive pronoun of the 3d person masculine or feminine.	posesivo de las tres personas masc. or fem.
jayaire, *adv*	to scorn	asco.
jazukako, *n*	a resting place	lugar de descanso.
jazuke, *v*	to rest	descansar.
jene, *adj*	strange, different	extraño, diferente.
jenena, *n*	stranger	extranjero.
jenena, *adj*	belonging to another person.	de otra persona.
jeñe, *adj*	own, something that belongs to me; my own.	propio, mio, cosa que pertenece a mi.
jétebe, *adv*	tomorrow. (The forms show the way days are reckoned. See Spanish.)	mañana; la manera de numerar los días son los siguientes (nóbunken—pasado mañana; morobo—el día pasado mañana; mokó—cuatro días de hoy; nikié—cinco días de hoy; tí—seis días de hoy; kugu—siete días de hoy; kuo—ocho días de hoy; jonkón—nueve días de hoy; joto—diez días de hoy).
jétebete, *adv*	on the morrow	en la mañana.
ji, *n*	road, street way, pass	camino, calle, paso, vía.
jiali, *n*	rust	orín, moho, mohoso, óxido.
jialire, *adj*	rusty	oxidado.
jíbá, *n*	idler	holgazán.
jiébiti, *prep*	after	detrás de, después.
noin jiébiti	to follow after	sigue detrás.
jiébore, *v*	to wait	esperar, aguardar.
jikibá, *n*	a fierce tribe which is now extinct.	una tribu feroz pero ahora extinto.
jire, *adj*	with intensity, completely, with fervor.	con fervor, completamente, con toda intensidad.
jirere, *adj.* (jirere ja tori)	in a straight line, in order	en una línea recta, en orden.
jirékobe, *adv*	just so, without any encumbrance.	asi mismo, sin algún embarazo.
jirékore, *adv*	on the way, by the way, in passing.	en el camino, por el camino.
jisa, *n*	brain	cerebro.
jitrate, *n*	name of a place	nombre de un lugar.
jlimante, *n*	whale	ballena.
jlimone, *n*	collection	oferta, ofrenda.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jo, *n*	rock, stone	roca, piedra.
jöbe, jöben, *n*	downpour	chorro (como lluvia).
jöbö, *n*	a plum	un ciruela.
jo droae, *n*	monkey	mono titi.
jogu, *n*	a hole in a rock	hueco en una roca.
joiglé, *n*	a ghost	un fantasma.
joke, *v*	to haul	halar, arrastrar.
jokete, *v*	sieve, strain	cerner, colar.
joketa, *n*	a sieve	cedazo.
jome, *adj*	tame	manso.
jon, *adv*	yes	sí.
jona, *n*	a fish	un pescado.
jondeni, *adv*	yesterday	ayer.
jondenina, *adv*	since yesterday	desde ayer.
jondreni, jondrini	yesterday	ayer.
jondron, *n*	thing, a thing, something	cosa, algo, la cosa.
jondrone, *v*	doing of anything (that is not good).	haciendo alguna cosa que (no es bueno).
jonikién, *v*	to lead away, to carry away, to carry along.	llevar, alzar.
jonkoina, *adv*	nine days ago	nueve días hace.
jón-jatadre, *v*	to bring away, to bring along.	quitar, traer.
jore, *adj*	rocky, stony	rocallosa, pedregoso.
jorion, *n*	a grass (razor grass)	zizañas.
jorokuo, *n*	edge or side of a steep place.	el lado de un lugar escabroso.
joto, *adj*	ten, ten days	diez, diez días.
jotoira, *adv*	in ten days' time. (See Spanish for method of numbering days.)	en diez días (jotojetebe once días, jotonobunken—12 días, jotomorobo—13 días, jotomokó—14 dias, jotonikié—15 días, jototi—16 días, jotokugu—17 días, jotokuo—18 días, jotojonkon—19 días).
ju, *n*	house, the spleen	casa, el vaso.
juanko, juandreko, *v*	shake, rustle, shake to and fro.	bambonear, sacudir, empellar, temblar, agitar, mover.
juben, *v*	bathe, swim	bañar, nadar.
jubenko, *v*	to dart, to splash	saltar, (como el pez).
juboin, *n*	the moss that grows on thatched houses.	el musgo que aumentase sobre el techo de las casas.
jubore, *n*	the outside of a house, around the house.	la parte de afuera de la casa (prep.) alrededor, exterior.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
jubu, *n*	house ghost	demonio.
judé, *n*	daughter-in-law	yerna.
judó, *n*	end	punta, fin (judó moró—el último día).
juen, *v*	to drive away	empeler, arrojar.
juenguo, juentori, *v*	drive home, drive away	corretear, mandar a la casa.
juká, *n*	a thatch palm	techo de palma.
juká, *v*	lie down	acuestese.
juke, *v*	to paint	pintar.
juke, *n*	door	puerta.
juke dobó, *p. f*	behind the door	detrás de la puerta.
juketibién, *v*	lie down on the ground	acuestese en el suelo.
juketikara, *n*	key	llave.
juko, *n*	the edge of a house	el filo de una casa.
júkuble, *n*	crocodile	cocodrilo.
jukúra, *n*	oriole, a specie of bird	una especie de pájaro.
júkutarikain, *v*	to urinate (said of a girl child).	orinar (de una niñita).
jume, *adj., adv*	hard	fuerte, fuertemente, duro.
jumu, *n*	the eagle	el águila.
júngurekóngure, *n*	the heavens above and the earth beneath (figuratively, one who is sufficiently versed to speak of things celestial as well as terrestrial).	el dosel arriba y la fundación abajo (figurativamente quiere decir uno bien preparado para hablar de todas cosas celestiales como terrestriales).
jura! *interj.* (*adv.*)	quick, hurry, quickly	pronto, ligero, ligeramente.
jurako, *n*	thatch	paja.
jure, *n*	thatch, sickness of the liver.	paja, enfermedad del higado.
jure, *adj, n*	suffer from the spleen; materials used for roofing, mantilla.	sufre del vaso, paja que usan para hacer techo de la casa, gualdrapa.
jurín, *n*	baboon	cinocéfalo, monograu.
jurindoe, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
jurion, *n*	a black snake that eats fowls.	una culebra negra que come gallinas, no venenosa.
juritaire, jurite, *v*	bargaining for vegetables, especially, or any other thing with a view to return of the same kind when one's crop of that kind comes in; bartering.	regatear, pedir prestado con el intento de devolver.
juró, *n*	itch	picazón, pica.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
júron, *n*	mosquito	mosquito.
jurore, *v*	itch	picar.
juróuyae, *n*	rash	roncha.
jurowenjaboto, *v*	to have fear, to fear	tener temor, temer.
júto, *adj*	light, ready, state of preparedness.	liviano, leve, el estado de ser preparado.
jutó, jutoe, jutate, *n*	village, town (a place where there are many houses).	aldea, pueblo (lugar donde hay muchas casas).
jutrá, *n*	flame, incense	llama, incienso.
jutrare, *adj*	flaming	flamante.
juturuture, jutruture, *v*	make strife	hacer riñas, quejas, reyerta.
	K	
ka, *n*	a song, spinach	canción, legumbre de una clase, espinaca.
kako, *n*	singer, catcher, the man in the thunder.	cantante, receptor, el hombre en el trueno.
kabré, *adj*	dear, much, many	caro, mucho.
kabullen, kbyen, kibien, *v*	to sleep (*n.* to sleep)	dormir (*n.* sueño).
kada, *n*	mouth	boca.
kadakuata, *n*	lip	labio.
kadreko, kadreko koin, *v*	to lift up	alzar.
kae, *adj*	waterish	aguado, sancochado.
kaibe, *adj*	alone, bachelor, sterile or barren.	solo, soltero, esteril.
kain, *v*	to win, to ease oneself, to get, to cohabit, catch.	coger.
kainko, *v*	to lift up	alzar, levantar.
kaintote, *v*	believe	creer, poner confianza
kalara, *n*	flag, banner	bandera.
kalete, *n*	magistrate, judge	alcalde, juez.
kalinero, *n*	sheep	oveja.
kampana, *n*	bell	campana.
kánki, *n*	jack (fish), macaw	burel, papagayo.
kara, *n*	a hymn book, receptacle in which to hold anything.	cancionero, receptáculo para contener algo.
kare, *adj*	green	verde.
kati, *adj.* (kati-1, kobu-2, komo-3, kóbogo-4, koriguié-5, koti-6, kokugu-7, kokuo-8, kojonkon-9, kojoto-10).	one (used for counting such things as the leaves of trees).	uno (se usa de cosas como las hojas de un árbol).
kayá, *n*	the cry they use at the stick dance game.	el grito que usan en la balcería.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ké, *v*	imperative of the verb keadre, "to pour."	imperativo del verbo keadre, keye.
keadre *v*	to pour	echar.
keai, *n*	the inside of a cup or pot	el fondo de una copa o paila.
kean, *n*	milk	leche.
kean-bien, *v*	to suckle, to give the breast.	mamar, dar la teta.
kean-doin, *v*	suck	chupar leche de la madre, mamar.
keansukara, *n*	broom	escoba.
keare, *adj*	plain, level	plano, llano, llanura.
kebé, *n*	shrimp, lobster, termite	langosta, comejen.
kebé-utuye, *n*	pouter pigeon	paloma.
keblú, *n*	a South American bird; easily domesticated and is used to protect the henroost by its alarms; runs very fast but flies very badly.	agami (pájaro silvestre de la A. del Sur; es amansado con facilidad y avisa el gallinero de peligro; corre con ligereza pro no vuela bien).
keke, *v*	to scratch	rascar, arañar.
keki, *n*	cake	pan dulce.
kekla, *n*	sea grapes found along the seaside.	uva de playa.
ken, *prep*	near	cerca
ken, *v*	to sing	cantar.
ken, *adv*	nearby	cerca.
ken, *n*	name of person	nombre de persona.
kena, *adj*	first	primero.
kena, *adv*	of old time, ancient times	antiguamente, antaño kenan deko.
kenko, *prep*	nearby	lugar cerca.
kenko, *n*	conchshell	concha.
kénmu, *n*	fishhawk	halcón que coje pescado.
kerá, *adj*	brave, smart, clever, dexterous.	valiente, punzante, agudo, vivo.
ketá, ketára, *n*	a screen	un biombo.
ketáboto, ketéboto, *v*	to steer, to keep off	guiar.
ketadreko, *v*	to screen off	para cerner o abrigar.
ketako, keteko, *v*	to stick together	pegar.
keteiti, *adj*	one (of heaps of things)	uno (un bulto de muchas cesas).
ketete, *v*	to hold, to support	sostener, agarrar.
keyako, *n*	anything used for pouring with.	lo que se usa para echar alguna cosa como agua.
keye, *v*	to pour	echar.
ki, *n*	wall, fence	muralla.
kiala, *n*	tucan	tucán.
kiángoto, *n*	grass	hierba.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kidrí *n*	itch	sarna.
kidrire, *adj*	covered with itch	lleno de sarna.
kie-kie, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
kiga, *n*	the silkgrass, the rind of which is used by the Indians to make their nets, fishing line, and rope.	hierba, el filamento del cual se usan los indios para hacer chacaras.
kiko, *v*	past tense of the verb nankuen, "to fly."	pret. del verbo "nankuén," "volar."
kimo, *n*	the leaf of a palm used by the Indians to protect their luggage from weather.	la hoja de una palma que se usan los indios para protejer sus trastes de la lluvia o de la intemperie.
kingye, *n*	king	rey.
kingye koe, *n*	kingdom	reino.
kira, *adv*	long ago, of old	hace mucho tiempo, antaño.
kire, *n*	siding	foro.
kiri, *n*	side, party	lado, partido.
kirire, *adj*	twisted	de lado, torcido.
kise, *n*	hand	mano.
kisékrokia, *n*	fingers	dedos de la mano.
kisere, *adj*	blooming	florecer.
kisete, *conj*	because, for, that, for this reason.	porque, por, por el motivo.
kisó, *n*	fist	puño.
kisókuo, *n* üü	paw	puño de tigre u otro animal.
kite, *v*	to string, to shape, trim, fling, throw, pitch, bowl, spin.	encordar, formar, tejer, aparejar, echar, tirar.
kiteko, *v*	to throw, away	botar, echar afuera.
kiténgise, *v*	betray	traicionar.
klabo, *n*	nail	clavo.
klábure, *n*	slave	esclavo.
kloa, *n*	beard	barba.
kloare, kloate, *adj*	beardy	barbade.
klon, *n*	porcupine	gato cutaro.
klosae, *n*	dimple	hoyuelo.
klosomukue, *n*	dimple	hoyuelo.
ko, *n*	place, land, name, year, day, time, border, limit.	lugar, tierra, nombre, año, día, tiempo, bordo, lindero.
kö, *n*	oil, fat	aceito, cuerda (gordo).
ko, *pron*	he, she	él, ella.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kobe? *adv*	how many leaves?	cuantas hojas?
kobö, *n*	promise, sleep	premesa, sueño.
kobö, kobönibí, *adj*	sleepy	adormecido.
kobó	arm, one's own strength	brazo, propia fuerza.
kobó jeñe, *adv*	by my own skill	por mi propia fuerza.
koböbu, koböbuye, koböbuyeko, *n.*	lord, chief, headman	jefe, mayordomo, señor.
koböi, *adv*	soon	presto, pronto.
koböibare, *v*	from the verb to cause	causar.
kobó kuete, *v*	eat of your own catch	comer de su propia escogencia.
koboin, *n*	thread of the fiber used for making nets, etc.	ilo de la hierba que usan para tejer.
koboi blö, *adj*	pregnant	encinta.
koböita, *v*	will soon come	viene pronto.
koböite, *n*	the cause	causa, la causa.
koböiti, *adv*	one day	un día, día tras día.
koböitire, koböitire	daily, day by day	día tras día, diariamente.
kobokonko, *n*	owner of the place, owner, lord.	dueño del lugar, patrono.
kobömike, *v*	to make a promise	hacer promesa.
koböna, *n*	mother-in-law or father-in-law.	suegra ó suegro.
koböre, *n*	a dream	un sueño.
koböta, *n*	always, as long as the earth lasts.	siempre, lo largo que dura la tierra.
kobotiké, *v.* (jakobótiké)	to have an evil dream a dream that causes death	seña, un sueño malo. sueño que causa la muerte.
kobotori, *n*	outside, veranda	afuera, antesala.
köbre, *n*	copper	cobre.
kobutu, *n*	a river island	una isla en el río.
kodabadrenuore, *adj*	happy	feliz.
kodé, *adv*	late	tarde.
kodeké, *v*	to name, appoint	nombrar.
koderi, *n., adv*	east, in an easterly direction.	este, en la direción del este.
koderi, *adv*	in the direction from whence the river takes its rise.	en la direción hacia la cabecera de un río.
ködo, *adv*	from whence the river flows.	en la direción de donde viene el río.
ködo, *n*	barracuda	picua.
kodöta, kodökuere	as ködo	como kodo.
kodriere, *v*	to talk, to preach, talk about anything.	hablar, predicar.
kodrune, *adj*	darkness	oscuridad.
koduore, *adv*	midday, midnight	medio día, media noche.
koe, *n*	accusative of "ko"	acus. de "ko."

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
koekiteko, *v*	praise, acclaim	alabar, aclamar
koen, *v*	to find	encontrar, hallar.
kogu, *n*	a hole	un hueco.
koidikuitadreko, *v*	forget	olvidar.
koin, *prep*	up	arriba.
koin, *adj*	good, clean, sanitary	bueno, limpio, aseado.
koin, *n*	heaven	el cielo.
ko koin biti, *n*	the heaven	el cielo.
kointa, *prep*	overhead, above	encima, en lo alto, en la altura.
kointubu, *adv*	upside down, overturn	boca bajo.
kokiteko, *v*	to clean up lands; praise	limpiar tierra; alabar.
köko, *n*	coconut	coco.
koli, *n*	spit, saliva	saliva.
kolikite, *v*	spit	escupir.
köte, *adj*	fat	gordo, grueso.
kra, *n*	net	chacara.
kradé	net	chácara.
kradenkuo, *n*	elbow	códo.
kraiko, *n*	waylayer, one who ambushes another.	asechador, el que pone asechanza.
kraire, *v*	to watch, to lay in ambush, waylay.	velar, asechar, poner asechanzas.
krati, *adj.* (krobu-2, krome-3, kroboge-4, kroriguié-5, krotí-6, krokugu-7, krokuo-8, krojonkon-9, krojoto-10, etc.).	one (like a rod or a canoe); abundance of the things that can be counted beginning with this numeral form.	uno (como una vara o un cayuco); abundancia de las cosas que pueden ser contados en esta forma.
kren, krene, *adj*	lazy	perezoso.
krendre, *adv*	tired of, weary of	cansado de, fatigado, aburrido.
kri, *adj*	big, plenty, much	grande, mucho.
kri, *n*	a tree	un árbol.
kribu, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
kriko, *n*	leaf of a tree	hoja de un árbol.
kri-kudé, *n*	branch of a tree	rama de un árbol.
krikuo, *n*	a coach, a cart, a car, wheel.	un coche, carretilla, carro, rueda.
kringu, *n*	a paddle, a box, a valise	un cajón, una caja, una valija, canalete.
kringuata, *n*	lumber, board	madera.
kringuna, *n*	a stick	un palo.
Krio, *n*	name of Punta Valiente	nombre de la punta Valiente.
krioto, *n*	log	palo grande.
krioto, *adj*	very large	algo grande.
krire, *adj*	just, somewhat large	justo, un poco grande.
krire, *adv*	merely, only just, this minute.	apenas, solo un rato.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kro, *n*	bone, meager	hueso, flaco.
krobe?	how many? (used of things counted by "krati").	cuantas, cuantos? (de las cosas que cuentan con la forma "krati").
kroke, *pron*	for him, or her	por él, para él, de él, o ella, etc.
kroke, *prep*	for, in so far, so far as, since it is so, as a result, the sake of.	por, para, lo largo que, a resultado, a causa de.
kroko, *n*	medicine	medicina.
krona, *n*	side, rib	lado, costilla.
krónime, *adv*	shamefully, with spite, to the last ditch, extremely.	vergonzosamente, con rencér, sin piedad, al último extremo.
kröro, *adv*	thus, in this way, after this manner.	asi, de este modo, de esta manera.
kroro, *n*	kingfisher	martin pescador.
krote, *adj*	bony	huesudo.
kru, *n*	a stone used for rubbing or crushing maize or cocoa beans.	piedra para moler maíz o chocolate.
krube, *adj*	warm	tibia.
krubori, *n*	sweat	sudor.
krubori ngitié, *v*	to sweat	sudar.
krubote, *adj*	fierce, cruel, ugly, terrible, desperate.	feroz, cruel, feo, terrible.
kruzoöta, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
ku, *n*	sloth	perico.
kua, *n*	cocoa	cacao.
kuain, *v*	future of the verb "jatadre," come.	futuro del verbo "jatadre", venir.
kuainko, *v*	to wring, to dry	torcer, encorvar, secar.
kuainte, *v*	to pinch	peñizcar.
kuaka, *adj*	bitter	amargo.
kuaran, kuarane, *adj*	ripe (as plantain or banana).	maduro (como guineo o plátano).
kuata, *adj*	skin	pellejo.
kuatare, *adj*	square, flat, plain	cuadrado, plano.
kuben, *n*	horsefly, the forehead	moscarda, el frente.
kubétiké, *v*	to wash hands	lavar las manos.
kuboin, *n*	thread of the silkgrass	ilo de la hierba que usan para tejer.
kubu, *adj*	two	dos.
kubuoire, *adj*	stingy	mesquino.
kude, *n*	arm	brazo.
kudeiti, *adj.* (kudébu-2 kudemo-3, etc.).	a hand of plantain or banana or something similar.	un racimo de plátano o de otra cosa semejante.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kudete, *n*	fountain, source	fuente, raudal.
kudolo, *n*	fox	zorra.
kudrere, *v*	illtreat, rough handle	maltratar.
kudruma, *n*	a fish	un pez.
kugu, *adv*	seven days	siete días.
kui, *n*	fowl	gallina.
kui antalán, *n*	cock	gallo.
kuimuye, *n*	hawk	halcón.
kuiso, *n*	a bird	un pájaro.
kuita, *n*	sardine	sardina.
kuitete, *v*	turn	voltear.
kuiyanyan	word of another tribe	palabra de otra tribu.
kukángisébike, *v*	burn, consume	quemar, consumir.
kuke, *n*	word, language, idiom, speech, dialect.	palabra, lenguaje, idioma, dialecto, verbo.
kuke, *v*	burn	quemar.
kukeko, *v*	to insult	insultar.
kukemuko, *n*	companion, "word-fellow"	compañero.
kukere, *n*	parable, form of speech, tradition, difficult speech, folklore.	parábola, tradición.
kukiera, *adv*	seven days ago	siete días hace.
kukiete, *adv*	on the seventh day	en el séptimo día.
kukuore, *prep*	before, in the direction of, in the presence of.	delante, ante, en la presencía de.
kukwolo, *n*	a bird	un pájaro.
kulebra, *n*	a snake	culebra.
kulebra bönkon, *n*	tommy goffe	vibora, terciopelo.
kulebra ngubule, *n*	tarantula	tarántula.
kulén, *n*	a bird, the guinea fowl	un pájaro, el perdiz.
kulere, *n*	a bird	un pájaro.
kuleto, *n*	crocus	henequén.
kumalantro, *n*	the sun	el sol.
kún, *n*	louse	piojo.
kúnken, *adj*	wild; outside (prep.)	silvestre; prep., afuera.
kunkeni, *adv*	from outside, from without.	de afuera.
kúnkuon, *n*	piece	pedazo.
kunkuone, *adj*	roasted, in pieces	asado, en pedazos.
kúnkuore, *prep*	up, upward	arriba, hacia arriba.
kúnti, *adj.* (kumun-$2; kumun-$3; kúmbuko-$4; kúnriguié-$5; kuntí-$6; kúnkugu-$7; kúnkuó-$8; kúnjonkon-$9; kúnjotó-$10; kun gré-$20.	one dollar (usually half a dollar $).	un peso (medio Balboa).
kúnton, *n*	squirrel	ardilla.
kúnton sublú, *n*	a small squirrel	una pequeña ardilla.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
kuo, *n*	cocoa, chocolate; seed, testicles	cacao chocolate; testiculos.
kuoite, *adv*	eighth day	el día ocho.
kuore, *adj*	free	libre.
kuoro, *adj*	half	mitad.
kuoroe, *n*	husband, or wife	esposo, esposa.
kuoro-kuoro, *adv*	in a disorderly manner	en una manera desordenada.
kúrá, *n*	trumpet tree	árbol silvestre.
kurá, *n*	tiger	tigre.
kurákö, *n*	castor oil	aceite castor.
kúre, *adj*	offensive, stink	ofensivo, mal olor.
kúrera, *v*	finished	terminado.
kurete, *v*	finished	terminado.
kurere, *adv*	in this way, in that case	de esta manera, en esta manera.
kuró, *n*	border, brink, edge, margin, anotto.	borde, orilla, esquina, orellana, achiote, margen.
kuroro, *n*	jaw	mejilla.
kurowae, *n*	snapper	pardo (un pez).
kuru, *v*	past tense of the verb "köku"—"to buy."	pret. del verbo "köku"—comprar.
kuru, *n*	gun	escopeta.
kuru-kuata, *n*	rubber	caucho.
kurúngoto, *n*	dynamite	dinamita.
kusö, *n*	fist	puño.
kutókro, *n*	shoulder	espalda, hombro.
kutu, *n*	sheet, blanket	sábana, presada.
kwojuke, *v*	whistle, make noise that is shrill.	silbar.
	L	
laká, *n*	alligator	lagarto.
lakámruké, *n*	the egg of the alligator	el huevo del lagarto.
lámara, *n*	lamp	lámpara.
lancha, *n*	launch	lancha.
lianlin, *n*	disease of the scalp, mainly amongst children.	enfermedad del tegumento del craneo especialmente entre los niños.
libra, *n*	a pound	una libra.
librere, *n*	a rich person	un hombre rico.
lima, *n*	a file	lima.
limon, *n*	lime	limón.
limone, *n*	offering	ofrenda.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	M	
ma, *pron*	a corruption of the pronoun "mo."	corrupción del pronombre "mo."
machi, *n*	name of person	nombre de una persona.
madán, m'dan, *adj*	other, else, another, next	otro.
máde, *n*	job's tear	la semilla de una yerba. Se usan para hacer cuentas.
madéra, *adv*	four days ago	cuatro días hace ya.
madó, m'do, *n*	horse	caballo.
madókuata, *n*	devilfish	un pez.
mai, *n*	turbot	rombo, rondaballo.
mako, *n*	a fierce bird that devours snake.	un ave feroz que devora culebra.
mákula, *n*	mouse	ratoncillo.
malan, *n*	moth, a kind of butterfly	una especie de mariposa.
male	thunder	trueno.
malego, maleweri, mamánko, o ebigo, *n*.	thunder	trueno.
malú, *n*	sucking fish	lamprea de mar.
máma, *n*	mother	mama.
manawara, *n*	man of war	vapor de guerra.
mane, *adj*	sweet	dulce.
mansulun, *n*	the tender bud of the banana.	yema del guineo.
mantán, *n*	puff; many (as a flock)	venturrón, muchas (como un rebaño).
manteomi, *adj*	generous, plentiful	generoso, abundante.
mantrán-daire, *adv*	daily	diariamente.
mare, *adv*	later	luego.
masi, *n*	mast	mastil.
mate, *v*	bounce, dash against	arremeter, asaltar, saltar, pegar.
mé, *n*	mother-in-law	suegra.
mean, *n*	bobwood	un arbol.
mean-mean, *n*	the seagull	la gaviota.
mechi, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
medé, *n*	meat, any kind of meat	carne, cualquier clase de carne sea que es para comer.
medén?, *pron*	which?	cual?
medén, *adj*	any, anyone, whichever, either.	cualquier o cualquiera.
medéneaire, *v*	hunt, fish, trap	montear, pescar, cazar.
medénte, *adv*	where, in what place	dónde, en que parte.
mékera, mekéra, *adv*	long ago	hace tiempo.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
meli, *n*	name of a man	nombre de un hombre.
mema, *n*	lizard	lagartijo.
mer, *n*	bear	oso.
mena, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de mujer.
mendia, *n*	merino	camiseta.
méndio, *n.* (menani-10; menamu-20; menamo-30; menambuko-40; menariguié-50; menantí-60; menankugu-70; menankuo-80; menajonkon-90; menjoto-$1.00).	five cents	cinco centavos.
ménten, *adv*	far	lejos.
menténi, *n*	stranger	extranjero
merébe, *adj*	clear, transparent, bathed in light, expressed with clarity, limpid.	claro, bañado de luz, puro, limpio, expresado sin rebozo.
merén, *n*	salt, the sea	sal, la mar.
merén biti, merénmiti, *advbl.*	on the sea	sobre la mar.
mereñie, *n*	salt water	agua salada.
merén-okuo-kri, *n*	the ocean	océano.
meri, *n*	woman, sweetheart, mistress.	mujer, querida.
merire, *adj*	pertaining to woman	perteneciente a una mujer.
meri mayuli, *n*	term of endearment to a girl.	manera de llamar en carecidamente a una niña.
meribö mribó, *adj*	full	lleno, maduro.
merikini, *n., adj*	American; pertaining to American.	Americano, perteneciente a un Americano.
merubiri, *n*	name of the Valiente Peninsula.	nombre de la punta Valiente.
mesa, *n*	table	mesa.
méselé, *n*	a kind of crab	especie de cangrejo.
meselén, *n*	the seven stars	las siete estrellas.
metare, *adv*	today	hoy.
mete, *v*	strike, hit, ring	pegar, topar, tocar.
metéko, *v*	scatter	esparcir.
metre, *adj*	straight, correct, true, right.	verdad, cierto, correcto.
meyé, *n*	mother	madre.
mi, *n*	potato	patata.
mia, miya, *n*	porridge, pap	masamora.
michí, *n*	the hummingbird	colibrí.
michilá, *n*	porridge made from ripe bananas.	especie de masamora hecha de guineo maduro.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
michiwa, *n*	guard fish	pez aguja.
midí, *n*	name of a person	carga de escopeta.
midiá, *n*	dove	nombre de persona.
mie, miete, kurú mie, *n*	cartridge	paloma.
miete, *adj*	loaded	cargado.
mikako, *n*	creator, maker	creador, hacedor.
miké, *n*	to make, to put	hacer, poner.
mikeko, *v*	to go away from (to carry and leave at).	dejar (llevar y dejar a un lugar).
mikete, *v*	to leave	dejar atrás.
mini, *adj*	a little	un poquito.
mini-mini, *adv*	little by little	poco poco.
minienko, *v*	to swing	mecer.
mintu, *n*	top of a hill, the high spot	cumbre, lugar alto.
mio, *n*	cricket	cigarra.
mira, *n*	a tropical tree used by the Indians to make canoes.	árbol tropical.
miréra, *n*	medicine for biliousness	medicina para la bilis.
miritadre, *v*	to mix, commit adultery	mezclar, cometer adulterio.
misili, drankuán bete, *n*	measles	serampión.
mitió, m'tuo, *n*	whatever goes with anything else to eat.	algo que va con otra cosa para comer.
mitro, *adj*	crisp, brittle	crespo, rizado.
m'kö', *n*	flea	pulga.
m'kö're, *adj*	abounding in fleas	abunda en pulgas.
mnkón, *n*	walking stick	palo.
mnkóne, *adj*	what is used as a walking stick.	lo que se usa como un palo de caminar.
mo, *pron*	you, thou	tu, usted.
mö, *adv*	in a horizontal position	en manera horizontal.
moa, moabian, *n*	eunuch, virgin	eunuco, virgen (moa bián).
möbe, *adv*	far, afar, distant, better (as from illness).	lejos, distante, mejorado.
möbe, *interj*	expression of excellence, afar.	expresión de excelencia, lejo.
möbeta, *adj*	better from an illness	mejorado.
mócha, *n*	anything shortened, a member lost.	mocho.
modona, modonane, *adj*	fine black, brilliant black	negro fino, brillante.
mogu, *n*	a jug, a mug	un jarro.
moin, *v*	to dig	cavar.
mokó, *adv*	four days hence	cuatro días de hoy.
mokodre, *v*	to tie	amarar.
mokóninkote, *n*	name of a place	nombre de un lugar.
mölo, *n*	tapir	machomonte.
mominko, *n*	thunder	trueno.
monso, *n*	child, servant, a young person.	moso, niño, niña, jovencito.
monsolore, *n*	partridge, guinea fowl	perdís.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
möre, *adj*	of the female sex	del sexo femenino.
moren, *adj* (ko moren)	good weather	buen tiempo.
moró, *adj*	new fresh, last, first	nuevo, fresco, último, primero.
morobo, *adv*	three days from today	tres dias de hoy.
mosikí, musikí, *n*	the Moskito Indians	los Indios Moskito.
möta, *n*	outside, seaside, river side, etc.	afuera, ribera del rio o del mar, o la parte afuera de algun lugar.
motó, *n*	liver, stomach	higado, estómago.
motö-ñöbe, *n*	nausea	nausea.
motó toke o motótokoni, *v.*	the first act of God when He called the world into existence.	el primer hecho de Dios cuando El llamó al mundo a existir.
mötrita, *n*	along the coast	por la costa.
motrore, motroro, *n.* and *v.*	the chest, to reprove	el pecho, regañar.
mra, *n*	moth	mosca.
mrate, *v*	retaliate, return with double force.	talionar, volver con doble fuerza.
mrö, *n*	food	comida.
mrö bönkon, *n*	plantain	plátano.
mroko, *n*	family	familia.
mröre, *v*	to eat	comer.
mrotro, *n*	lightning	relámpago.
mru, *n*	gourd, calabash	tutuma, calabazo.
mruke, *n*	egg	huevo.
mrukete, *adj*	having eggs	que tiene huevo.
mrukeko, *v*	to burrow, spoil with holes.	hacer huecos pequeños como hacen los comegenes en la madera.
mruköbu, *n*	pair of hawksbill turtle during the mating.	par de carey o de torguga cuando estan copulando.
mrukro, *n*	spirit, ghost, duppy, place where they live.	espiritu, fantasma, lugar de los espiritus.
mrukro-jutoe	haunts of spirits	el mundo de espiritus.
mrusaire, *v*	to view, observe, to scrutinize.	mirar, ver observar, escudriñar.
mrutro, *n*	rainbow	arco iris.
mruvria, *n*	mint	yerba buena.
m'tú, *n*	hog	puerco.
m'tú ngobó, *n*	pig	lechon.
m'túwau, *n*	porpoise	bufeo.
mu, *n*	hawk	halcón.
muala, *n*	duck	pato.
muglí, *n*	jigger	jigoe.
muke, *n*	star	estrella.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
mukí, *adv*	two days ago	dos dias hace.
mukingintrain, *n*	urine of the stars or dew	orina de las estrellas o rocio, relente.
mukuo, *n*	a knot, a noose	nudo.
mukutuori, *n*	a hawk that is speckled	halcon que tiene las plumas tintoreadas.
mula, *adj*	rumpled, name of a woman (*n.*).	arrugada, nombre de una mujer (*n.*).
mulare	the same as mula	*véase* mula.
muma, *n*	beans, peas	frijol.
mun, *pron*	plural of the pronoun "mo."	plural del pronombre "mo."
mun, *n*	bee	abeja.
múnkin, *n*	twins	mellizos, gemelos.
múnkö, *n*	honey	miel.
múnkuo, *n*	fly	mosca.
munteare, *n*	hunt	cazar, montear.
muntrún, *n*	a weapon of war used by the ancient Indians.	un instrumento de guerra de los Indios antiguos.
muo, *n*	falcon	halcón.
murá, *n*	a cold	resfriado.
muría, *n*	paca ("cony")	conejo, ñeke.
murié, *n*	wind, breeze	viento.
murié dibu, *n*	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
muriére, *adj*	jealous	zeloso.
murire, *n*	name of another dialect which the Indians of the Interior use.	nombre de otro dialecto que usan los Indios del Interior.
murowae, *n*	parrot fish	un pez.
muruotu, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
musamusa, *adj*	rough, unkempt, rumpled	aspero, de una manera mala.
muta, *n*	cloud, sky	nube, cielo.
mutángoto	*see* muta	*véase* muta.
mutu, *n*	tender bud or sprout	yema de una planta.
múya, *n*	pineapple	piña.
muyá, *v*	cry	llorar.
muyako, *n*	a crier	el que llora.
muyen, *v*	cry	llorar.
	N	
nain, *adj*	weary, tired of	cansancio, aburrido.
nainkrö, *v*	stand, stand up	pongase depie, en pie.
nainte, *v*	slip	resbalar.
naká, *v*	catch (pret.)	coger.
nakako, *v*	catch, lift, coming to view.	coger, dakaka (como naká), alzar, llegando sobre el horizonte.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nakrí, nakrít, *n*.	the other side of a place.	el otro lado de un lugar.
nan, *v*.	imp. mood of the verb "nain," tire, to be weary of, to be fed up.	m. imp. del verbo "nain," cansar, aburrido.
nane, *adv*.	what happens unintentionally, by chance, mistake, or slip.	algo pasa pero no intencionalmente, chance.
naneawane, *con*.	lest, if.	si, si acaso, ten cuidado que no.
nane'a'n.	careful, lest.	con cuidado.
nankenko, *v*.	fulfilled, happened, took place.	pasa, pasó, aconteció, para que se cumpliese.
nánkuen, *v*; (*adj*.) (tu nankuen, the edge is dull, no afilado).	fly; dull, not sharp.	volar; (*adj*.) algo no afilado.
naran, *n*.	orange.	naranja.
ne, *adj*.	this, that, these; (*v*.) take.	este, esta, aqui; (*v*.) toma.
nea?, *adj*.	is this it?	es este? ete.
neá, *v*.	imp. of the verb "neñe"–to run.	imp. del verbo "neñe"-correr.
nebé, *v*.	can penetrate, fit, fall into.	puede, penetrar, suceder, entrar, caer.
nebéko, *v*.	fall on, tangled up, lodged up, drop off.	agachar, caer.
nebera, *v*.	leave off.	dejar.
nebete, *v*.	forget, leave behind.	olvidar, dejar atrás.
nebeteko, *v*.	spill, scatter, drop.	esparcir, botar.
nebio, *n*.	the devilfish.	un pez.
nedeente, *v*.	extract, draw out.	extraer, sacar.
nedónkuore, *n*.	the West; in a westerly direction.	el Oeste; (*adv*.) en la dirección del Oeste.
nekénkuata, *n*.	a tree commonly called "sand box," used for making canoes.	un árbol con que se hacen cayucos.
neketete, *v*.	stick, unite.	pegar, unir.
nekukuore, *adv*.	in this direction.	en esta dirección.
nemente, *v*.	forget, leave behind.	olvidar, dejar atrás.
nemenye, *v*.	cease, leave, hang (up).	cesar, dejar, bastar.
nenden, *n*.	the West, the place that lies in a westerly direction.	el oeste, el lugar que queda en esa dirección.
nendeni, *adv*.	toward the west.	hacia el oeste.
nendeni kiri, *adv*.	on the western side.	al lado del oeste.
nengwane, *con*.	if so be, if it be so, then.	siendolo asi, siendo asi, entonces, asi pues.
neñe, *v*.	run.	correr.
nenie, *pron*.	that, who, he who, which.	aquel, aquello, aquella, quien, cual.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
neo, *adj, adv*	far, far away, distant	lejos, lejano.
nere, *adv*	in this place	en este lugar.
neri?	is this it? is it here?	es este? es esta? es aqui?
nete, *adv*	here	aqui.
nete, *v*	from the verb to lose, "neyete," to butcher.	del verbo "neyete"—perder; cortar algo para comer (como ganado).
netete, *v*	trim, to cut up meat	pelar, cortar carne
newane, *v*	suppose, if, should	supongo, suponer, por supuesto.
neyeko, *v*	vanish, fade away, lost from view.	desaparecer.
neyenko, *v*	tear	romper.
neyete, *v*	lose; (*adj.*) lost	perder; (*adj.*) perdido.
ngadabare, *n, adj*	a person bitten by a snake; a person who is ill and suffers a relapse on account of one of the many things that cause relapses (such a person, once bitten by a snake must not touch a tree in its first bearing).	persona que fue mordido por una culebra; persona que fue enfermo y sufre retraso alguno a causa de un acto que segun sus creencias causa el empeoramiento de la enfermedad.
ngan (*see* nga)	long	largo.
nganden, *adj*	angry	enojado.
ngandente	*see* ngadabare	*véase* ngadabare.
nganmunkain, *v*	to faut, to emit gas	pear.
ngansulunkuo, *n*	wart	verruga.
nganten, *adj*	dead	muerte (parte del verbo guetadre).
nganuntu, *n*	the tail of a bird	la cola de un pájaro.
nga o ngan, *adj*	long	largo.
ngedán, *n*	brother-in-law	cuñado.
ngedeenko, *v*	drop off, lose	caer, soltar.
ngedén, *adj*	tired, weary	cansado, rendido.
v	get, catch	coger.
ngedénye, *v*	chosen	escogido (escoger).
ngegásulu, *n*	a kind of ant	una especie de hormiga.
ngetebö, *adj*	thick	espeso, grueso.
ngeyente, *v*	open	abrir.
ngi, ngin, *n*	wood, worm, nerve	leña, lombriz, nervio.
ngibá, *n*	sandfly, pepper	sancudo, pimienta.
ngi-badá, *n*	charcoal	carbon
ngidienko, *v*	open	abrir.
ngié, *n*	punishment	castigo.
ngiébien, *v*	punish	castigar.
ngiébienta, *v*	revenge	vengar, revancha.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngiénoin, *v*	to suffer	sufrir.
ngiénten, *adj*	numb	entumecer.
ngiénteni, *n*	numbness	entumecimiento,
nginimo, *adj*	shallow	bajo, de escasa profundidez.
ngin-ño, *n*	mongoose	un animal que come culebra.
nginse, *adv*	on the fire	sobre el fuego.
nginsulin, nginsulun, *n*	the last child of a family	el último niño de una familia.
ngintrain, ngintrani, *n*	urine	orina.
ngintrainkain, *v*	to urinate	orinar.
ngintrente, *v*	to stutter, stammer, to butt up against.	cancanear, chocar.
ngire, *adj*	hot	caliente.
ngirere, *n*	a neophyte of the Guoró	un neófito del Guoró.
ngise, kité ngise, miké ngite, *v*	to put on the fire, betray	poner en el fuego, o sobre el fuego, insultar, traicionar.
ngite, *n*	sin, trouble, prison, prisoner.	pecado, molestia, preso, carcel.
ngitié, *v*	escape	escapar.
ngitieko, *v*	get away, cut in two parts, split.	partir, escapar, zafar.
ngitiékonti, *v*	fall	caer.
ngitiéte, *v*	penetrate	penetrar, entrar.
ngitrá, *n*	machete, large knife, cutlass.	machete, cuchillo grande.
ngiwana, *n*	the sun	el sol.
ngiwanoukuo, *n*	a watch, clock	reloj.
ngiwnantro, *n*	sunbeam	rayo del sol.
ngö, *adj*	holy, entire, perfect	santo, entero, perfecto.
ngobe, *n*	Indian	Indio.
ngobere, *n*	Indian	Indio.
ngobere, *n*	the language of the Indians.	la lengua de los Indios.
Ngobö, *n*	God	Dios.
ngobo, *n*	son or the young of any animal or person.	hijo o chiquillo de una persona o animal.
Ngobö-ngobó, *n*	the Son of God	el Hijo de Dios.
ngobrion, *n*	children, offspring	hijos, prole.
ngodotoko, *v*	bend	torcer.
ngokadre, *v*	to lie, to rock, to pet, to caress.	mentir, mecer, acariciar.
ngokodöbiti, *v*	to kneel	arrodillar.
ngokodökuo, *n*	the knee	rodilla.
ngolöta, *n*	a demon	un demonio.
ngolon	name of person	nombre de persona.
ngolorikote, ngolowe kuotani, *n*.	name of a place	nombre de un lugar.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngomi, *adv.* (jomi)	yet, before	todavia.
ngon, *n*	filth	estiércol.
ngondoeko, *adj*	rolling, rough, troubled, absence of peace.	turbulento, confuso, alborotado.
ngongo, *n*	daughter	hija.
ngoninkaire, *adj*	fearful; (*v.*) to be afraid; (*adv.*) fearfully, timidly.	temeroso, (*v.*) tener miedo, (*adv.*) timidamente, temerosamente.
ngonínke, *adj*	afraid, coward, fearful	tímido, cobarde.
ngonínke, *n*	fear, timidity	temor, timidez.
ngon kain, *v*	to go to the toilet	obrar, ir al escuado.
ngonkro, *n*	scrotum	escroto.
ngontente, *adj*	changing color, chameleonlike.	que cambia de color.
ngosote, *v*	to rub off, erase, slipped	borrar.
ngote, *n*	*see* Guetó	*véase* Guetó.
ngotebiti, *v*	to meet	juntar, llegar a, topar con.
ngotó, *n*	flesh, body	carne, cuerpo.
ngotó, *n*	foot	pié.
ngotoboite, *n*	the dirt caused by perspiration.	el sucio causado por el sudor.
ngotókuo, *n*	instep	empeine.
ngototе, *adj*	fleshy	carnoso.
ngotri, *n*	root	raíz.
ngötrö, *adj*	young, tender; (*n.*) name of a woman.	nuevo, tierno; (*n*) nombre de una mujer.
ngrabare, *prep*	along; (*adv.*) lengthwise	por, cerca, a la orilla de.
ngraiti, *adj.* (ngrabu-2; ngramo-3; ngrábuko-4; ngrariguié-5; ngratí-6; ngrakugu-7; ngrakuo-8; ngrajonkon-9; ngrajoto-10).	one fathom	una braza.
ngrí, *n*	meat, turtle	carne, tortuga.
ngriölo, *n*	turtle (green turtle)	tortuga.
ngriteko, *adj*	cripple	cojo.
ngrukete, *v*	to ring, to shake	tocar, sacudir.
ngrún, *n*	necromancy, obeah	necromancia, nicromancia.
ngrunsi, *n*	red banana	banano que tiene el casco rojo.
ngubú, ngubuyé, *n*	smoke	humo.
ngúbule, *n*	spider	araña.
ngubuo, *v*	beware, take care	ten cuidado, cuidese bien.
ngubuoko, *n*	savior, he who cares for another, or for something; one who keeps, saves, guards.	salvador, el que cuida por otro, o por alguna cosa.
ngubuón, *n*	monkey	mono.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngubuón-kudé, *n* ngubuón-krikudé, *n*.	the long-hand Monkey Ghost which causes those who see him to get ill and even die.	un demonio que hacen enfermo a los que le ve, y hasta matarlos.
ngubuore, *v*	keep, guard, save, deliver, preserve, rear, raise.	guardar, salvar, cuidar, preservar.
ngubuore, *v*	to wait	esperar.
ngubuoreken, *v*	wait a moment	espere un momento.
ngubuyé duyé *n*	ship	vapor.
ngudre, *n*	slope	colina.
ngudroko, ngudroeko, ngudroreko, *n*.	trouble, troublemaker, maker of quarrels.	riñas, hacer pereques, perequero.
ngudrokota, *n*	quarreling	riña.
ngure, *n*	leg, base, foundation	pierna, fundación, base.
ngurié, *n*	shin, shank	espinilla.
nguriébluyé, *n*	calf of the leg	pierna.
ngurún o nurún, *n*	a tree	un árbol.
ngutuoe, *n*	mountain	montaña.
ngutuoe ñöte, *n*	isla	island.
ngutuoe, *n*	hill	loma.
ngutuoete, ngotoite, *prep*	among	entre.
ngutuote, *phrase*	in the hill, in the mountain (inside of).	en la loma, adentro del monte.
ngututu, *adj*	old, decayed, very used, ragged.	viejo, muy usado.
ngutuyé, *n*	rot	podrido.
ngutuyete, *adj*	rotten	podrido.
ngwaié, *n* (or ngwaye)	sister, brother	hermana, hermano.
ngwaka, *n*	dead body of anything or person.	cadaver.
ngwan, *n*	a kind of owl	una especie de lechuza.
ngwarobo, ngwarebe, garobo, *adj*.	idle, foolish, nothing to do, not occupied, do not know, perhaps, doubtful, probably, who knows.	holgazan, no sé, no entiendo, nada.
ngwata, ngwatakuete, *n*	awake, (*v*.) to keep awake	velorio (*v*.) velar.
ngwé, *adj*	handsome, beautiful (person) gracious.	bello, bella (persona) gracioso.
ngwike, *n*	wing	ala.
ngwo, *n*	vessel, receptacle, the womb.	vaso, valde, calabaso, plato, vientre.
ngwon, *con*	than	mas que.
ngwone, *v*	crow, shout, whoop	cantar (como el canto del gallo), gritar.
ngwore-ja-boto-juturie, *n*	person with one face attached to the back as well as one in front; hypocrite.	hipócrita (persona qua tiene dos caras).

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
ngwori, *n*	the gum of a tree	jugo de algun árbol.
ngwote, *v.*, (jatete)	awake, to waken	despertar, despierto.
ni, *n*	people, nation, person	pueblo, nación, persona.
ni, *pron*	thou, you, he, she, our, they, their.	tu, usted, él, ella, nuestro, nuestra, ellos, ellas, etc.
niara, *pron*	he, she	él, ella.
niarabe, *pron*	he alone	él solo.
niaratre, *pron*	they	ellos, ellas.
nibe? *n*	how many persons?	cuantas personas?
nibi, *n*	cow	vaca.
v	part of the verb "tau"—"to be," I believe so, I suppose so, I guess so.	parte del verbo "tau"—ser, creo, supongo, pienso.
nibira, *adv*	sufficient, enough, already.	suficiente, ya, basta.
nibira, *v*	become, beginning, to have got, to have caught on (to an idea).	hacerse, empieza de ser, obtenido, empieza a entender.
nibirako, *v*	cease (like the rain)	cesar (como la lluvia).
nibitá, *n*	bat, chiroptera	murciélago.
nibitá waue, *n*	flying fish	pescado volante.
nibiteko, *v*	swell	hincharse.
adj	swollen	hinchado.
nibrenko, *v*	to shrink up, to roll up, to whirl, to shake or shaken, rustle.	encogerse, rodar, girar, crujir, reclinar.
nibrente	*see* nibrenko	*véase* nibrenko
nibrinko, *v*	scamper away	escapar, huir.
nibukako, *n*	nourisher	alimentador.
nidan, *adj*	male	macho.
nien, *v*	to send	enviar, mandar.
nienta, *v*	pardon, forgive	perdonar.
niera, *adv*	with intention, naturally so, bad temper.	con intención, asi.
niere, *adj*	wet	mojado.
ni itibe ñakare	none	ninguno.
ni jukra-itire-itire, *adj*	every	cada uno.
niká, *n*	trouble	molestia.
nikara, nikako *n*	that which causes trouble, one who troubles another.	lo que moleste a uno, el que molesta a otro.
nike, *v*	trouble	molestar.
nikeko, *v*	to dry up, to stick to the bottom of a pot.	enjugar, desecar.
nikren, *v*	see	ver, mirar.
nikrenko, *v*	fit, paroxysm, cramp	paroxismo, ataque, calambre.
nikí, adj	raw	crudo.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nikié, *adv*	in five days	de hoy en cinco días.
nikien, *v*	go	ir, andar, vaya.
nikiko, *v*	flew	(volar) voló.
níkite, *n*	ants that invade houses occasionally.	hormiga de una clase.
nikuite, *v*	to change over	cambiar, hacer frente.
níkuiteko, *v*	to turn over, to break (as the waves).	romper (como las olas).
ninioe, *adj*	anyone	cualquier.
ninioerere, *adj*	anyone, any	cualquier.
níngoko, *v*	to lie; (*n.*) lie, liar	mentir; (*n.*) mentira, mentirosa.
ni ngwarobo, *n*	fool, stupid person	tonto, estúpido.
ninkuata, *n*	a crustacean that lives on the rocks by the seashore.	crustaceo.
nio, *adv*	how	como.
níö', *n*	fire	fuego.
níö, ñó, *n*	water	agua.
nío'badá, *n*	live coal	carbon que está ardiendo.
niöbrodi?	how is that sir!	como es eso señor!
niöekri, *adj*	pregnant	preñada enciente.
niökua, *adj*	whoever	quien quiera.
niö'kuo, *n*	fireplace, hearth	fuego, fogón, hoguera.
niöri? *adv*	how?	como?
niötra, *n*	light	luz.
nire, *n*	life	la vida.
niré?, *pron*	who	quien.
nirien, *v*	to grow	crecer.
nitre, *n*	people	personas, gente.
ni ubone, *n*	a person that has a jinx on, unlucky person.	persona de mala suerte.
ni uyae, ngi uyae, *n*	erysipelas	erisipelas.
nó, *n*	leech	sanguijuela.
noadre, *v*	to endure, last, abide	aguantar, durar, permanecer.
noaine, *v*	do	hacer.
nöbe, *adv*	one whit	nada, ni una gota.
nobokré, *n*	baby	nene, chiquito.
nóbunken, *adv*	after tomorrow	pasado mañana.
noin, *v*	go, to feel, to caress	ir, vaya, sentir, acariciar con la mano, andar.
noinko, *n*	wave	ola, onda.
nointa, *v*	cease, pass away, go back	pasar, vuelve atrás, andar.
nointeta, *v*	to shrink; to go across	retirarse; pasar al otro lado.
noire, *adv*	then	entonces.
noire awane, *adv*	(in the) meanwhile, meantime.	mientras tanto, entre tanto.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
noire dabe, *adv*	at once, in that moment	imediatamente, al momento.
nöku, nöko, *v*	plant, to inbreathe	sembrar, soplar.
nókuitako, *n*	he who deceives another	el que decepciona a otro.
nókuite, *v*	deceive	decepcionar.
nomonondre, *v*	to beg, to plead, to ask	pedir, rogar, preguntar.
nomonouna, *v*	to ask you by the command of another.	pedir rogar, mandar a pedir hacer una cosa por otra persona.
non, *v*	imp. mood of the verb "noin"—to go.	imp. del verbo "noin"—ir.
nonko, *n*	one that is going; they who are going	el que va, los que van.
nononkoin, *n*	a ladder	una escalera.
nore, norerauto, *adj*	equal, same, similar	igual, semejante, parecido.
nöso, *n*	the valley	en el valle.
nosöri, *prep*	in the direction of the valley.	en la dirección del valle.
nötare, *adj*	dry	seco.
nöte, *v*	broken (something broken off).	romper (rompido).
nöto, *v*	fall	caer.
notöte, *v*	to put out	apagar
nu, *n*	armadillo, dog; (*v.*) came	armadillo, perro; (*v.*) llegó.
nubaire, *v*	to invite to work as in a "junta" communal work.	invitar para trabajar juntos.
nukeko, *v*	to creak	crujir.
nukreko, *v*	boiling	hirviendo.
nukrö′	dog	perro.
nukuatro, *n*	the bark of a tree used for making protective garments for women.	la casca de un árbol usado para hacer ropa (delantales).
nuké, *v*	come	venir.
nukié, *v*	burn, burnt	quemar, quemado.
nukuo, *n*	bird	pájaro.
nun, *pron*	we	nosotros.
nunana, nunana koe, *n*	place where one lives, house in which one lives, a living place.	lugar dónde uno vive, casa en que se vive.
nunandreko, *v*	stand up	ponerse en pie.
nundon, *n*	tortoise	tortuga.
nune, *v*	live	vive.
nunié? *phrase*	what have you done?	que has hecho?
nunenko, *v*	stand	depié.
nuñu, nguñu, *n*	beads	cuentas.
nuói? nooí, *v*	how much?	cuánto?
nuore, *adj*	happy	feliz.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
nura, *v*	just came; (*n.*) plant, seed, garden.	llegó horita; (*n.*) planta, semilla, mata, jardín.
nurare	to plant	sembrar.
nurau, nuro, *n*	nephew	sobrino.
nurötu, *n*	the tail of a fish or a scorpion.	la cola de un pescado o una escorpión.
nuru, *v*	past tense of the verb "nöko"—to plant.	pret. del verbo "nöko"—sembrar.
	Ñ	
ña, *v*	imp. of the verb "ñain"—to drink.	imp. del verbo "ñain"—beber.
ñain, *v*	drink	beber.
ñakare, *adv*	no	nunca.
ñan, *adv*	no	no.
ñan, 'a'n, ñan awane, *con.*	lest, except, else	para, que no, sino.
ñan joña? ñañan, *adv*	is it not so?	no es asi? cierto que si?
ñanchi, *adv*	never	nunca.
ñandain, *adv*	suppose, if	acaso, y si acaso, si.
ñanri? ñandi?	is it not so (friend or man)	no es asi amigo.
ñara, *n*	a vessel, that which may be drunk, drinking water.	algo con que se bebe, el vaso, para beber.
ñere, *v*	tell, repeat	decir, repetir.
ñöbe, *n*	nausea, seasickness	nausea, mareado.
ñori, *n*	mark (*v.*) measure	marca, (*v.*) medir.
ñö, ní'ö, *n*	water	agua.
ñö ökuo, *n*	lake	lago.
ño, *n*	paca ("cony," tepescuintle)	conejo.
ñö jiye, *n*	channel	canal.
ñoke, *v*	talk, reprove, curse	hablar, insultar, maldecir.
ñoke toroboto, *v*	read	leer.
ñönoinko, *n*	waves	olas.
ñote, *prep*	between	entre.
ñoya, *n*	mirror, glass	espejo, vidrio.
ñu, *n*	rain	lluvia.
ñúngotó, *n*	ice	hielo.
ñurun, *n*	kind of ants, a volcano	arrielas, volcán.
ñono, *n*	name of a person	nombre de persona.
ñöte, nöin ñöte, *v*	to go to the latrine; in the water.	en el agua, ir al escusado.
	O	
ŏ, *n*	yuca, cassava	la yuca.
ŏbá, *b*	wasp	avispa.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
öbate, *adj*	having many wasps, wood that is inflammable, ablaze.	que tiene muchas avispas, leña que arde mucho.
okrichi, *n*	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
okuoblú, *n*	crowe jack; jackfish	burel.
okuódrun, *n*	kind of ant	especie de hormiga.
ökuoli, *n*	name of a person	nombre de una persona.
olan bian, *n*	a ghost	un demonio.
ölo, *n*	the ear	la oreja.
oloko, *n*	helper	auxiliador.
ölomie, *n*	earring	arete.
öre, *n*	parrot	loro.
örena, *n*	gonorrhea	gonorrea.
örewae, *n*	parrot fish	un pescado.
örikote, *n*	Tobobo (name of a place)	Tobobo (nombre del lugar asi denominado).
öro, *n*	gold	oro.
öröre, *adj*	golden	aureado, aurifero.
öso, *n*	name of a little fish that sticks to the rocks.	nombre de un pescadillo.
osulin, *n*	thunder, an old man, to affect feebleness.	trueno, un viejo, ñoño.
Otalia, *n*	name of a woman	nombre de una mujer.
otare, *adj*	half	mitad.
öto, *v*	break	romper.
ötobraiko, *adj*	short	chiquito.
ötochi, *n*	name of a person, short, too small (*adj.*)	nombre de un hombre (*adj.*) muy chiquito, corto.
otöiti, *adj.* (otobu-2, otamo-3, otábuko-4, otáriguié-5, atáti-6, otákuku-7, otákuo-8, otájonkon-9, otajoto-10).	one, whole	entero, uno.
otoítibe, *adj*	one only	uno solo.
otökia, *n*	cooing dove	paloma.
otöre, *adj*	half of (like half of a hand).	mocho, parte, mitad.
oye, *n*	gullet (of the throat)	garganta.
	R	
rabare, ngrabare, *prep*	along, beside, near	cerca de, junto, adjunto?
ramra, *n*	lance	chuzo.
remo, *n*	oar	remo.
rey, *n*	king	rey.
rikia, rikiadre, *v*	to go	ir, andar.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
riko, *adj*	rich	rico.
rini, *n*	a large wasp that kills the tarantulas.	una avispa grande que mata las tarantulas.
robali, *n*	a stool	un asiento.
röbo, *n*	rope	soga.
	S	
sa, *n*	corn crushed and boiled to a stiff pudding.	boyo.
sabada, *n*	sword, a spade	espada.
sabadawae, *n*	swordfish	pez espada.
sabo, *n*	a fruit commonly called by the natives "monkey head."	nombre de una fruta.
sae, *n*	muscle	músculo.
saete, *adj*	muscular	múscular.
sako, *n*	a sack	saco.
salare, *adj*	stiff	tieso.
sankan dokuo	a poisonous lizard with a head like a snake—the galliasp.	escorpion tobobo un lagarto vene nofo que hene la cabeza como una culebra—patoco coral.
sapata, *n*	shoe	zapata, calzado, botines.
sare, *adj*	gray, grey	griz.
satú, *n*	mullet	mugil.
sbrure, subrure, *adj*	yellow	amarillo.
sdain, sdani, *v*	a word used when a sick person relapses as a result of eating anything cooked on the same fire of which a woman in a delicate state or her husband also eats, or if one once bitten by a snake also eats.	palabra que usan cuando un enfermo come algo que hace retroceder el enfermo, y cuando come un enfermo del mismo fuego del cual come una mujer preñada o su marido, u otra persona que fué mordido por una culebra.
sdin, *n*	weevil	gorgojo.
sdö, *n*	liquor, rum, warapo, chicha.	licor, ron, guarapo, chicha.
sdökare, *v*	to preserve	preservar.
se, *adj*	that; (*adv.*) there	eso, aquello, aquel; (*adv.*) allí.
sea?, *adj*	that?	eso?, etc.
sebá, *n*	name of a person	nombre de persona.
seda, *n*	silk	seda.
sekukuore, *adv*	in that direction	en esa dirección.
sem, *n*	tortoise, land turtle	quelonio o tortuga terrestre.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
sérá, *n*	tortoise	galápago.
será, *adj*	that?	eso? etc.
sere, *n*	name of an itch, name of a tree.	nombre de un árbol, nombre de una rasgura.
sete, *adj*	there	allí.
séwe, *n*	quail	codorniz.
siañoa, *con*	whether	asi o no.
síba, *adv*	also	también.
síba, *n*	the youngest of any family.	el más joven de una familia.
siblí, *n*	a crustacean	crustacea.
sibritu, *n*	spreet	palo de vela.
sibunu, *n*	spoon	cuchara.
síkemen	a bird	un pajaro.
siklé, *n*	woodpecker	picamadero, carpintero.
siri, *n*	opossum, oyster	zorra.
slota, *n*	child	niño, niña, criatura.
sö, *n*	the moon, tobacco	la luna, tabaco.
sobrö, *n*	hat	sombrero.
söeko, *n*	sign, token	seña.
söko, *n*	a leaf used for smoking as tobacco.	hoja que usan para fumar como tabaco.
sola, *n*	straw	paja.
sölan, *n*	sore	llaga.
söre, *n*	token	seña.
soron, *n*	sour sap	guanavana.
sosora, *n*	speram	lepidoptero.
sribí, *n*	work	trabajo.
sribire, *v*	work, to work	trabajar.
sukadre, *v*	to paddle, to clean, scrape	halar canalete, limpiar.
sukara, *n*	sugar	azúcar.
sukla, *n*	matter from the eye	mucuo de los ojos.
suköte, *v*	to clean	limpiar.
sulá, *n*	red opossum	zorra de color rojo, tapa cara.
sulé, *n*	yaws	buba.
sulí, *n*	parrokite	lorito.
Suliá, Sulyá, *n*	a Spaniard	español, oriundo de España.
suline, sulin, *adj*	when tubers begin to sprout or spring, waterish.	se usa de planta solanáce o cuando empieza a ser acuso o a renacer.
n	old man, a demon	viejo, un demonio.
sulínkua, *n*	an old woman	vieja.
suliwae, *n*	parrokite fish	una especie de pescado.
sulun, *n*	the armpit	sobaco.
suru, *v*	blow	soplar.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
	T	
ta, *prep*	across	atraves, sobre.
ta, tau, *v*	to be, is, am, are	ser, estar.
tabá, *n*	neesberry tree	nispero.
tabá ngökuo, *n*	fruit of the neesberry tree	fruta del nispero.
tabä ko, *n*	the leaf of the taböa	la hoja del taböa.
tabe?, *adj*	how many?	cuántos?
taböa, *n*	tree from which hats are made.	árbol, de las hojas hacen sombreros.
tachi, *n*	papa (a pet name for father).	papacito.
tain, *adj*	ripe, full, red	maduro, rojo.
taiti, *adj*. (tabu-2, tamo-3, tábuko-4, tariguié-5, tatí-6, tákugu-7, tákuo-8, tajónkon-9, tajoto-10).	one span	uno, un mano.
támalan, *n*	a calabash used for drinking liquor.	calabaso que usan para beber licor.
tami, *n*	a kind of yam	una clase de yame.
tani, *n*	the withe used for killing fish in the little streams.	el bejuco que se usan para matar peces en los riachuelos.
tani, *adj*	to make foolish by abuse	hacer tonto, estúpido por medio de abusos.
tantu, *n*	firefly	cucuyo.
tara, *n*	a round net with a hoop to the mouth and a long handle attached to the hoop, used for scooping fish from the river.	una red redonda con un cerco a la boca, y un mango largo al aro; las usan para cavar pescados del rio.
tare, *v*	to love, pain, to hurt; (*n.*) love.	amar, doler, el amor.
tareko, *n*	lover, sweetheart	amor, enamorador, querida.
táta, *n*	papa	papa.
tau, *v*	to be, is, are, am	ser, es, eres, estar.
te, *prep*	in	en.
teblú, *n*	table	mesa.
teduore, teta, *prep*	across, through; (*adv.*) in spite of.	atraves, sobre, por la mitad; (*adv.*) aunque.
ten (tenyen, teyen boto, tenyente) *v.*	spin	tejer.
teo, *n*	the third child of any family.	el tercer niño de una familia.
tera	inside	adentro.
térebe, *n*	the Indians of Changuinola.	los Indios de Changuinola.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
terejo, *n*	thunder	trueno.
teri, *prep*	inside	adentro.
terikiri, *prep*	the inside	la parte de adentro.
teritubu, *v*	falling inside	cayendo hacia adentro.
tewelo, *n*	rabbit	conejo.
ti, *pron*	I	yo.
tí, *adj*	six, six days	seis, seis dias.
tibidó, *n*	a small poisonous lizard	un lagarlijo venenoso.
tíbo, *adj*	cold	frio.
tidera, *n*	scissors	tijera.
tidera nukuoe, *n*	razor bill	un pájaro.
tídibe, *adj*	quiet, still, silent	quieto, silencio.
tidro, *n*	tongue, very tiny, on the point of death.	lengua, (*adv.*) muy pequeño, lentamente, punta de muerte.
tike, torotike, *v*	to mark, to scratch, to write, inveigle, carry away.	marcar, escribir, llevar (con mala intención).
tiké, *v*	solicit and inveigle away another person with one.	solicitar y llevar consigo otra persona.
tikeko, *v*	to cut	cortar.
tikon, *n*	name of a person	un nombre.
tikón, *n*	my dear, my darling	mi querido o querida
tímara, *n*	timbers	umbrales, gambotas.
timon, *prep*	down	abajo, bajo.
timónkuore, *adv*	downward	hacia abajo.
tindro, *n*	strong withe used for binding wood to make house.	bejuco fuerte que usan para amarrar los palos con que hacen sus chozas.
tire, *n*	farm, garden	finca, jardín.
titi, *n*	small fry	pequeña sardina.
tiwire, *adj*	secret	secreto.
adv	secretly, privately	scretamente.
tiwiyere, *n*	a whore, a prostitute	puta, prostituta.
to, *n*	footprint; coco	otó, huella, tania, coco.
tö, *n*	mind, will	mente, el deber.
v	want, desire, need	quiere, desear, necesitar.
tóbike, *v*	fret, worry, think	rozar, afligir, pensar.
töboto, *adj*	wise	sabio.
töde, *n*	a bird	un pájaro.
töde, töden, *v*	punish (literally, take your mind).	castigar.
todebé, *adv*	all right	bueno pues, pues bien.
tödeke, *v*	to rest one's mind upon, hope for or in a thing.	espera en, hacer descansar la mente sobre una persona o cosa.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
todi, *adv*	still behind, linger behind, lag behind, remain.	queda atrás.
töé, *n*	desire	deseo.
toen, *v*	see, look	ver.
toenmetre, *v*	leave	dejar.
töibikaire, töibikaidre	think, study	pensar, estudiar.
toke, *v*	sit, strike, hit	sentar, sientese, pegar, chuzear.
tokébiti, *v*	shut	cerrar.
tokora, *n*	a seat, a bench, a stool	un asiento, banca.
tolen, *n*	one of the constellations called the Plough; a big bird.	una de las constelaciones, ave grande.
tolene, *adj*	twisted, irregular	torcido.
tömana, *adv*	thirsty	sed.
ton, *n*	cormorant	cuerva marino.
tone, *adj*	ripening	madureciendo.
töneo, *adj*	pensive	pensativo.
tóngitié, *v*	learn	aprender.
toni, *prep*	under	debajo.
toni, *v*	to put under, as under a hen for hatching.	hacer sentar.
tore, *n*	bedding	cobertura, ropa de cama como por un recién nacido.
tori, *v*	to look for, seek after, strike.	buscar, detrás de, seguir, tocar.
torio, *adv*	in the third place	en el tercer lugar.
toro, *v*	to have; (*n*) book	tener; (*n.*) libro.
töro, *v*	remind, remember	accordar, recordar.
torokuata, *n*	paper	papel.
torotikara, *n*	that with which one writes.	con que se escribe.
torotike, *v*	to write	escribir.
tote, *adv*	still	todavia.
tötiké, *v*	to teach	enseñar.
tötikako, *n*	teacher (literally, one who cuts into the mind; mind engraver).	maestro, maestra; el que escribe sobre la mente.
trekete, *v*	to split, to rend, to break	partir, romper.
tribe, *n*	that which belongs to a person, his possessions, goods.	lo que pertenece a una persona, posesión, bienes, trastes.
trimen, *n*	strength, power	fuerza, poder.
trimentoke, *v*	fight	pelear.
tro, *n*	shadow	sombra.
trö, *n*	shark, back	tiburón, espalda.
trökro, *n*	backbone	espalda, espinaso.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
tröre, *adv*	backway	por detrás.
trore, *adj*	shine	brillante.
tu, *n*	tooth	diente.
tubó, *n*	a tree	un árbol.
tubú, *n*	hawksbill turtle	carey.
tuchi, *n*	a name	un nombre.
tukié, *n*	rat	ratón, rata.
tukló, *n*	navel	ombligo.
tukuo, *n*	thorn	espina.
tukuore, *n*	pneumonia	neumonia.
tukuore, *adj.*, (kotukuore, kotukuo).	bushy, virgin soil	montañoso, tierra nueva.
tun, *n*	crook	gancho.
tuore, *adj*	brilliant, flowery, blooming.	brillante, floreciente, florido.
tura, *n*	gill	agalla.
tuwae, *n*	snook	un pez.
	U	
u, *n*	ax; father-in-law; a kind of bug that burrows into woodwork.	hacha, suegro, un bicho que hace hueco en maderas.
ubón, *adj*	bad luck, one who misses	mala suerte, falta de tiro seguro.
ubone	*see* ubón	*véase* ubón.
ukakrö, ukekro, *v*	gather	recoger.
uke, *n*	a stone used for crushing grain.	molejón.
uke, *v*	hide, regulate	esconder, moler.
ukete, *v*	judge, regulate, fix	jugar, componer.
ulí, *n*	orphan	huérfano.
Ulikrón, *n*	Only Begotten, person of Indian mythology; He is supposed to have traversed the Americas long ago and said that he would come again, Orphan of the Virgin.	Unigénito, persona de mitologia indígena; Huérfano de la Virgen.
ulie, *n*	the leg	pierna.
ulire, *adj*	sorrowful	triste.
n	sorrow	tristeza.
umbo!, *adv*	yes man	si señor.
uno, *adj*	maturity, finished growing.	no crece mas, madurez.
unsún, *n*	a fish	un pez.
urá, *n*	manwood blocks	viga.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
uráõta, *n*	a spirit	un espíritu.
uru, *v*	ground	pret. del verbo "uke."
uru, *n*	barbet	un pájaro.
usia, *n*	mouse	rata.
utio, *n*	reward, price	premio, precio.
utiote, *adj*	valuable, precious, costly	apremiado.
utio bien, *v*	pay	pagar.
utiodre, *v*	trust, credit	fiar, credito.
utio nooi, *adv*	how much?	cuanto?
utrá, *n*	flame	flama, llama.
utu, *n*	pigeon	paloma.
uwae, *n*	the shoot of the banana	la yema del guineo.
uyae, *n*	spirit	espíritu.
uyae ngö, *n*	holy spirit	espíritu santo.
uyara, *n*	grater	raya.
	W	
wa, wau, *n*	fish	pez, pescado.
waisuk u, *n*	harpoon	arpón.
waire, *adv*	together, in concert, in unison.	junto, en concierto, en armonia.
wane, *adv*	when, till, until, provided, should in case.	cuando, hasta que, si acaso.
'wane, *con*	and, if	y, si.
wara, ngwara, *n*	whipray, stingray	raya.
ware, *adj*	abounding in fish	abunde en pescado.
wari, *v*	to pen, to pursue to catch.	perseguir de cerca, enjaular.
wayara, *n*	wire	alambre.
wen, weyandre, *v*	carry, bring	llevar, traer.
wentori, *v*	ask	preguntar.
wenyan, wenyain, *n*	money, silver	plata, moneda.
wenye, *adj*	white	blanco.
wiguirá, *n*	a stool	asiento.
wiki, *n*	wick	torcida.
wisiliri, *n*	snipe	agachadiza.
wisisi, *n*	curlew	ave aquatico, chorlito.
witori, *n*	south, interior	sur, el interior.
wonen, ngwonen, ngwonenko, *v.*	to shout	gritar.
wononkuké, *n*	a shout	grito.
	Y	
ya, *n*	play	juego.
ya, *adv*	sufficient, enough, hold, stop.	suficiente, basta.

VOCABULARY—Continued

Guaymí	English	Spanish
yara, *n*	what is used for playing, toy.	con lo que se juega, juguete.
ye, *adj*	that	eso, aquel, aquello.
yen, *v*	play, to vomit	jugar, vomitar.
yibi, *n*	jib	contra foque.
yibi gro, *n*	jib stick	palo del contra foque.
yoke, *v*	to make ready	listo, alistarse.
yorete, *v*	jump, tremble (as the trembling or jumping of the flesh as in a case of St. Vitus dance).	temblar, (como tiembla el cuerpo).
yoro, yoron, *n*	sister-in-law	cuñada.
yudá, *n*	help	socorro, ayuda.
yudako, *n*	he who helps or gives succor, helper.	el que da ayuda o socorro, auxiliador.
yudare, *v*	to help	ayudar.
yulu, *n*	mahogany	caoba.

APPENDIX

CUSTOMS OF THE GUAYMÍ

DREAMS

The first word an Indian of the Guaymí tribe says to you introduces you to one of the most deep-rooted and guarded customs of his tribe.

That word is: Koböninio? "Good morning" or "Good day." The reply is: Ñan töro, "I am well." The literal meaning is:

Koböninio?	How did you dream?
Ñan toro	I did not have any.
kobö	dream
ni	person
niö	how
ñan	not
toro	have

When an Indian has had a bad dream be believes he will die, and often does.

An evil dream is called Ja kobótike (tare), "an evil dream" or "death dream struck him."

To say you "did not have" means health; "to have had" means death.

To obviate the effects of the evil dream, an intermediary who has influence to exorcise the evil spirit is consulted. He is the Sukya whom they call Dónkin.

To him (The Sukya) the dream is retold by a friend of the sick person who has had the dream. Careful retelling of the dream leads to the finding of the weed, bark, or plant that will be effective against the evil spirit.

Having received his present and fees, the Sukya proclaims a "wake" for the dreamer's hut. The wake is called Guetó, Gotó, Ngote, or Ngwote. Among other things the Sukya receives with his present are cocoa beans. These are sanctified by the Sukya when he blows on them. They are carried along with the medicine he gives, and, at the hut, are parched and ground and made into a drink. For five nights and as many days they gather at the hut of the dreamer and drink cocoa diluted to a thin mixture slightly more colored than water; this is served all night. None must sleep. The Ghost (the evil spirit) is thus kept away, giving the soul of the sick person a chance to come back to him and so enable him to recover.

The wake is aided by a ceremony at which the local medicine man is the impressario. Crosses of balsa wood are put on either side of the main roads leading to the hut. A kind of vine is set up as an arch under which the Ghost must pass. A noose is in the middle of the vine arch. This will catch the Ghost.

Into the eyes of all the guests a kind of Sukya-made preparation is dropped. In the hut are crosses. Balsa sticks are carved to represent human heads and faces and made hideous with charcoal marks.

The person who has had the dream is put inside a fence made around a raised platform. Two crosses are put one on either side of this fenced off platform. The fence is made of wild canes. Ghosts are reputed to be afraid of wild canes.

The family of Ghosts is as follows:

jubu, House Ghost
kribu, Tree Ghost
ngo-loota (no translation)
kruzoota (no translation)
chen dokuo, Nigger Head
ngubuon kri kudé, Long-Hand, Monkey Ghost
chibo do, Goat-Smell Ghost.

On these the local Sukya, or medicine man, bases his song of exorcism:

Jubu, kribu ngwarobo, dikeko, ko nio biti, ko kri biti, jakain bori, akua abokon, ñan dabá kuorobe chi nöbe—House Ghost, Tree Ghost, foolish Ghost, walks over all the earth, boasting, but in spite of this, he cannot win one little bit.

During the ceremony there is a heavy smoke caused by the burning of wood termite nests, a stink vine, and pepper. These, burning together, fumigate the Ghost.

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BOIENE

The word "boiene" may be translated "fast." It is the command of the Sukya to a sick person to abstain from certain foods; from contact with certain persons; and from cooking or eating anything cooked on the fire on which those certain people cook. Consequently two fires will be used in the same house, one for the patient and one for the rest of the household.

The kinds of food tabooed may have a scientific as well as a superstitious basis. The persons with whom the sick person must make no contact are (*a*) a woman who is pregnant, and (*b*) the man by whom she conceived. Also any person who was once bitten by a snake must not see the patient. If this taboo is unwittingly broken, i. e., if a man whose wife is pregnant goes into a hut where there is a sick person, a certain procedure must follow. He must return to a spot where the road intersects; a calabash of water is brought; he washes his mouth with some of the water and spews back some in the calabash. This water is used to bathe the joints of the sick person. Somehow this stops the process of a relapse, called "sdani," on the part of the sick person.

PUBERTY

When young men are ready to enter into the full manhood of the tribe they are initiated by the ceremony called "Gwuró." A clearing is made in the dense forest. All the eligible young men are gathered at this spot for several days. The older men sing the tribal songs of the exploits of heroes of the past, and the young men are made to endure the utmost hardships and punishments. After this they are considered to be men.

When a girl reaches puberty, a special old woman is appointed to attend her. (1) The girl is put into a pen made of wild cane, so that she is shut off from others in the hut. She is taken to the stream by the attendant and is given a bath. Then (2) she is crowned with a kind of weed woven into a headpiece. (3) She is taught to spin and to make the net in which she is to carry her child when it arrives. (4) If she is impertinent, the attendant takes a nettle and dabs her over with it. She will then be docile to her husband. (5) She is now eligible for marriage. To proclaim this fact the parents arrange for her debut, a spinach feed. Many relatives from far and near gather on a given night and eat spinach boiled in water. They call this "ka kuete."

MARRIAGE

There is no set marriage ceremony. Women are bartered (*a*) for cattle, (*b*) for pigs, or for an amount equivalent to so many cattle or

pigs. This dowry is paid either to the parents or to the woman's brothers. (*c*) The man barters his service in perpetuity to the girl's parents. He moves home to them and is their servant. If he is a clever fellow he will come off in the end with two or more sisters for wives.

Daughters are exchanged for sons. This exchange, however, is arranged by the parents. "Your son takes my daughter, and automatically my son gets yours in exchange." This custom is called "kunkiene."

When a man intends to marry a girl, the first sign of his intention is that he deliberately will not come face to face with his prospective father-in-law or mother-in-law or any of his wife's relatives; nor can any of his brothers. When the girl is taken, her husband is not permitted to face her parents. Their faces are tabooed to him and his brothers for life.

The men are polygamists. The more wives they have the greater their prosperity and influence. They generally take sisters. The women encourage polygamy. The more wives her husband acquires, the less a woman works. The first wife owns all the children.

MEDICINE CULT

There are weeds, vines, roots, and barks connected with dreams and sickness. If a man dreams of being butted down by a bull, and if the bull butts him in the chest, he is given "the bull bush."

If a snake bites a man, after the preliminary treatments the bush that has the color of the snake is boiled and the brew is given the patient to drink till he recovers. The preliminaries are:

(1) Not to be touched or seen by a pregnant woman or her spouse.
(2) If the snake is killed, cut off the head and parch it and mix the ashes with gunpowder; give the mixture to the patient after the gall of the snake is swallowed whole.
(3) The wound is opened with a knife and gunpowder is put in it; a match is set to it, and it is burned. To kill a really bad snake, tobacco is chewed to an odorous paste, wrapped in a thin leaf, and put on the end of a long stick; with this the snake is teased till it snaps at the tobacco. Instantly it is paralyzed and can be handled with the bare hand.

The knowledge of herbs is handed down to children. When a medicine man dies, a relative whom he has instructed in his knowledge, steps into his place after a period of mourning. Eventually a case will come up to test the skill of this relative. Once a cure is effected his fame spreads, and he encourages this with boasts of spiritual revelations; once fear and confidence are inspired, he is established. He now sings the chants of the heroes and the words that exorcise the House Ghosts, etc.

For a pain in any part of the body a kind of pain diversion method is adopted. Toothache is treated by attaching a nail to a bit of wood and heating it till red, then briskly touching the parts around the swollen area 9 or 10 times. The same is done for gallstone or liver or spleen pains. When there is a swelling in which there is pus, the nail is heated in the same way and thrust in till the pus drains out. The wound generally heals in a few days.

Certain sores, like yaws (yoz), are smoked. A hole is dug in the ground, the nest of the wood termite is broken and put in, and a fire set; this gives off a heavy smoke which rises for hours. The leg is held over the smoke for a whole day while the patient lies quiet and prostrate till evening. The sore generally dries up after this treatment.

When midwives attend at births, as soon as the cord is severed, they burn a cork and rub the carbon on the severed cord. As soon after the birth as possible the mother goes to the water place.

These facts are culled by observation. The Guaymí guard their medicine secrets more carefully than the whereabouts of gold.

BURIALS

When a man dies, his body is handled by specially appointed persons—"mubai." The body is wrapped in cloth, and with the body are placed the weapons used for the hunt. The bow and arrows, clothes, and a drinking gourd of the deceased are put on the grave. The mourners weep aloud every morning from 5 to 6 o'clock for 9 days.

When those who dig the grave and bury the body return home, they change their clothes at the water place, bathe and wash their hands with "mruvria," a scented plant commonly called "culantro." Then they may return to their homes, and the hut from which the body was taken is abandoned for a long time.

TWINS AND MUBAIS

Twin babies forebode evil to parents. The only way to offset this is to cause one to die. This is usually done at birth. At other times one is allowed to perish slowly. Twins are called "munkin" or "bokolore."

By "mubai" is meant "first-born." Sukya or a medicine person is always the first-born of his family. He is allowed to handle the sick and give medicine. He is supposed to be endowed with special spiritual favor and the power to heal.

THE BALSERÍA

The great tribal game is called "krunkite," in Spanish "balsería." This is a game of stick dancing. Usually the dry September season

is the time for stick dancing. It is also the time when food is most abundant and the "pisba" or "pejébaya" palm—the most important food after corn and rice—is ripening its fruit.

When a man chooses to hold a balsería, he assumes the name of "koböbu." He prepares to lead the game by choosing a site and getting up a store of provisions for the "etebali," or man he chooses to challenge, and his group. Immediately a band of followers gather around him, and the date is set.

A cord is knotted to show the number of days before the game will come off. His messengers go out to "krun braire", or to challenge, with the cord and a horn or conch shell, which is blown in a peculiar way. Instantly everyone who accepts the challenge answers the horn with a similar challenging blast, and the forthcoming balsería is established.

Everybody now begins to crush sugarcane and put away the juice to ferment. The women boil and chew the fruit of the pisba, which they put into a vat, and then eventually into gourds for fermentation. Immense quantities of food are secured by hunters and fishermen. From the traders they acquire bread and rum in large quantities. (The traders encourage the games to increase their business.)

The site having been chosen, the "koböbu" and his helpers clear it, and build small huts around the clearing. To these they bring their provisions, their women, and their children. The women are spectators; they applaud the men.

On the eve of the balsería, the koböbu feeds the "etebali" and his defenders. During the night, the men let loose all passions—as the horse is let to gallop unreined. Few, including the women, keep sober. Fights and old grudges are settled then, and never successfully till blood drawn by fist mauling settles it. Shirt bosoms are bespattered with blood—that ends a fight and that only. When a man through drunkenness gets unmanageable, his favorite wife will hold on to him and keep wetting his head with cold water and hitting him on his head with the palm of her hand to bring back his senses.

For the balsería the men paint themselves as fancy dictates, with paint made from the fat of a roach called "kuron." This roach is trained to infest especially a tree called by the same name, from which it derives its fat. The roaches are gathered when pink with fat and are boiled to a paste, which hardens. The paste is then mixed with anotto (*Bixa orellana*) for red; with blue from the shops and also from the fruit "sule"; with soot for black; and with the root of a tree for yellow. The actual painting of the face is called "ja-mike."

The headdress is called "nurin" and is made of feathers of wild birds. The feathers form a sort of circular crown, fitted to a band around the head. The headdress is held in place by a black band under the chin.

Over their shoulders are worn the skin of animals killed in the hunt. The braver man will wear a stuffed jaguar skin—he is a "tiger" man. So down the scale, little boys will wear squirrel skin.

From the skin of the peccary are made drumheads for the scooped-out wooden drums. Horns of the long-horned cattle are bought for as much as $40 each to make music. When the horn is not large enough, two or more are put together and bound with wax. The blowing end is fitted with a mouthpiece that looks like the small end of a cotton-thread spool cut in two and fitted to the horn.

Whistles are made from the bones of deer. From the shells of tortoises a sort of cello is made that gives a monotonous screech. What with indiscriminate sounds of drums, cow horns, conch shells, whistles, tortoise shells, and yells and screams in a dense forest where 1,000 or more are gathered, all doing the same thing at the same time, the picture of a balsería night is complete.

The game consists of dancing while balsa wood sticks 5 feet in length are thrown at the dancer, who performs with his back turned to his opponent. The sticks are cut months ahead and put to dry before a fire. They become light and hard, the ends being slightly rounded off. On the morning of the ceremony, a great ring is formed with men and women in their finery of paint, beads, necklaces, and clothes. The koböbu is at one end and etebali and his group are at the other. The sticks are stacked nearby on a specially constructed platform. The koböbu chooses 12, and the etebali a like number. The koböbu comes out with empty hands and turns his back to the man challenged and begins his rhythmic dance, singing the while: "Brani! Brani!" meaning "Man you say you are." To which the etebali coming out with a stick aimed at the other's legs and dancing rhythmically back and forth replies, in a challenging tone, "Man I am," and he lets drive with both hands as hard as he is able. The dancing target is supposed to open his legs and close them. Often it is a clear miss; the dancer maneuvers his legs gracefully, and awaits the next. When, however, the etebali makes a hit and the challenger falls, he runs back for another stick crying out, "Wau ki sha! Wau ka-sha!"—"I struck! I caught a fish!"

When these are through, the opposing side falls in and repeats the same procedure; thus both teams belabor one another for a whole day. At the end of the contest hundreds of bruised legs are seen. When the balsería is concluded, the ring is formed again, but this time the women chant a song of parting, and all leave. At home the bruised, bloody and swollen legs are cauterized with hot nails. After these wounds are healed, a local stick dance is held to appease the ghost of the stick dance that caused the swollen legs.

FOLKLORE

THE ULIKRON

They sing:

The Ulikron, Ngobo Ulikron (Ulikron means the orphan of the Virgin) traveled from the north, the far, far north, the cold, cold north. He talked to stout little men, to tall red men, to men in huts, to men in tall houses made of stone, to men who make broad roads and wear fine soft clothes, and pearls and silver and gold, to men who look like the sun in their dress and wisdom and might. Yes, the Ulikron passed among them long, long ago and told the men to be good, to do good, to love good. The Ulikron passed and talked; the Ulikron was lovely; his eyes were soft and seeing; his eyes saw through men; the Ulikron's eyes saw and saw and saw, and men looked on and wept and stopped their wars; they stopped their hate; their bows and arrows shot the deer, but never man again; and long they walked the Ulikron way and talked of him till one great chief began to war and build big houses of stone. Yes, the Ulikron went down to the end of the earth. He went to the far south and talked. He saw the land of gold and the land of great waters and great stone houses and men who dressed in gold and soft clothes and built long roads—men of great wisdom born of the stars.

The Ulikron pointed to the stars. He talked of the Meselen (the Crab), the Tolen (the Plough), the Men (the Great Bear). He talked of the God above those stars, and he told men to be good and that He would come again for all good men; and men began to be good.

All Indians wait for the "Ulikron."

CIRI KLAVE

They sing:

The Ciri Klave came in a great canoe. His oars were studded with great pearls. His canoe was splendid in the sun, splendid on the water; his slaves that rowed him were splendid in dress, in beads, and in shells of beauty, and the gold of the conch. Their arms were strong and their arrows shot far and straight. They never missed a bird; they never missed a deer; they never missed a man. The Ciri Klave beat our chief; his arms were stronger; his sense was greater; they tried to stop him, but he knew their mind; he knew their skill; and he beat the chiefs—the big bad chief Jora Tö Dobu; Jirai Mue Kudebu; yes, he beat Somana Kingini; and this is how he beat Deko, the wisest chief.

The wise Deko made friends with him but separated his island by a wise trick, for his mind was strong and his will was powerful. He talked to the sea, he talked to the land, and the piece of land moved with him, like a ship, far into the sea. And the Deko lived with his tribe and laughed at the Ciri Klave on the mainland. He lived on the turtle and he lived on the fish, for the turtle and the fish came plentiful to his island and gave themselves for food. And he laughed at the Ciri Klave and he thought that he was safe in his laughter. But Ciri Klave called a bridge out of the sea from Sulitikua and Bole, and the narrow bridge grew up and Ciri Klave walked with his men across the sea and he told the bridge to sink lest Deko should escape. When the sun got high and Deko was boasting that he alone beat Ciri Klave with his wits, Ciri Klave shouted with his men and surrounded the hut, Deko tried to be sweet and gave Ciri Klave a seat and a stool that had poisoned thorns underneath. If he sat on it he would quickly die, but Ciri Klave blew on the seat, he blew again, and the spines of the thorns like porcupine quills bent down, and he sat and he did not die; but now he made Deko sit, an arrow aimed at his heart, and Deko sat and the spines penetrated him, and Deko jumped and turned to a stone.

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